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FEDERAL POLICY CLEARLY DIRECTED TO READJUSTMENT

Reconstruction and Protection of
Business and Assurance to In-
dustry Is Said to Be Aim
to the Exclusion of Idealism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As the policy of the Harding Administration develops, and the underlying tenets of the Republican faith receive concrete expression in the notes to the powers or the proposal to readjust the domestic economic structure, it is becoming more and more apparent to observers of the trend of events that the fundamentals of "dollar diplomacy" are being applied to the foreign policy of the country, and that business prosperity, with big business looming large in the foreground, is the keynote of domestic legislation.

Observers who use the term "dollar diplomacy" in speaking of the foreign policy as thus far developed, do not use it in any invidious sense. What is meant is that all spokesmen for the Administration, from the high Cabinet officials down, have made it clear that the language spoken by the Republican chieftains is notably free from the strain of altruism and idealism which marked the regime of Woodrow Wilson.

Cabinet officers make no effort to hide their belief that the aim of American foreign policy is to protect American interests, whether it be in mandate territory or under the Versailles Treaty, whether it be oil in Mesopotamia or Syria, or an island useful for a cable base in the mid-Pacific.

American Rights First

It has been made entirely clear that the United States, in standing by certain provisions of Paris peace, is primarily concerned with the maintenance of American rights and with the carrying out of projects which affect the business interests of the States.

In fact, officials have gone out of their way to make it clear that altruism is to play no part in the American program, and that the "self" must come first in any application of "enlightened self-interest" in foreign relations.

That this philosophy permeates the new administration, there is no doubt whatever. The difference between the present attitude and the attitude of the Wilson regime was best illustrated in statements of the Administration with regard to Russian policy. While President Wilson said in effect, "We can have no dealings with Russia until Russia has a representative government chosen by the people," the Harding Administration in effect has said, "There is no possibility of profitable trade with Russia under the present economic system of the Soviets."

"Idealism" Abandoned

The statement of Russian policy, the Yap notes, the official interpretation of the President's address to the joint session of Congress, have established the working faith of the Administration. There is no disposition to underwrite any covenants or contracts for the mere benefit of humanity, unless the particular agreement bears on the interests of the United States as a nation whose place in the sun is to be firmly maintained by the Administration.

And since the convening of Congress last week it has become perfectly apparent that a similar philosophy permeates the legislative body. Practically all the big measures under consideration bear it out. The Colombian treaty is being openly advocated in Congress, not particularly because the United States desires to make any amends to Colombia for the benefit accruing from the securing of the Panama territory, but because Colombia has oil resources of great value, and American interests would benefit from establishment of friendly relations with Colombia.

While one Republican Senator says, "We can afford to be generous for what we gained from Colombia's loss," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, frankly put the brand of materialism on the compact when in open session he passed round the chamber a chart showing the distribution of oil deposits, a chart which had been prepared by A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, who was openly charged with "pipe-lining oil into the treasury."

A Change in Sentiment

In fact, senators who have always opposed ratification of the compact have agreed that because of business entanglements that have come into the pact recently they cannot afford to vote against it. So they will vote for it in open session without so much as explaining their reason for changing their attitude. In the days from 1913 to 1920, a mere mention of John D. Rockefeller or J. Pierpont Morgan was enough to scare votes away from a project, but times have changed.

"Business first," is equally apparent in domestic legislation. A spray of the big measures pending leaves no room to doubt it. An emergency tariff must be enacted to protect American farm products; permanent tariff to aid "American prosperity at home," is to follow; revenues must be

revised, particularly, and the excess profits tax which bore so heavily on corporations must go by the board. Interests Protected

An investigation of the railroad situation is being launched. The investigation is primarily aimed at helping the systems out of the serious financial entanglements into which they have fallen. The tendency is to say, "Something must be done for the railroads or else the advocates of government ownership will become troublesome."

The same tendency is apparent in proposed shipping legislation. The La Follette Seaman's Act, it is argued, must be revised and amended, and primarily in the interest of American shipowners. For the same reason the Panama Canal Tolls Act, it is asserted, must be repealed in order to give American ships advantages over ships carrying foreign flags.

All along the line it is "more business in government and less government in business." The new Congress looks with ill-disguised impatience on proposals to charge big industry with a "public interest," a proposal which came from the "Progressives" that are still keeping watch on the towers.

BRITAIN PROTESTS OIL ALLEGATION

Denial to Be Made That Plan
Has Been to Defeat Americans
in Effort to Adjust Oil Controversy—Fall Note Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The British Government, it is understood, is in a position to take sharp exceptions to charges, made on the floor of the United States Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to the effect that British oil interests in Mexico had "double-crossed" American interests, with the approval and connivance of the British Government.

A few days ago, while pleading for the ratification of the Colombian treaty, Senator Lodge read in the Senate a letter he had received from A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the Agulla Company, one of the Cowdray interests, while publicly declaring to stand with the United States in opposition to the confiscatory decrees of former President Carranza, was pursuing an underhand deal with the Obregon Government.

Sensor Lodge sprung his alleged "underhand deal" on the Senate in an effort to show why that body should establish friendly relations with Colombia for the sake of American oil interests.

It has been stated that not only is there no truth in the allegation of "double-crossing," but that the British Government is, in fact, disposing of and influencing British companies to dispose of its oil holdings in Mexico, including the very Agulla Company to which the Fall letter specifically referred.

Duplicity Charged

Sensor Fall in effect said that while the British Government was openly standing with the United States for the abrogation of the Carranza decrees which were charged with a confiscatory character, their oil companies had taken advantage of oil-drilling permits to increase their holdings at the expense of American oil interests.

It is significant that the charge of "double-crossing" which has caused somewhat of a sensation on the floor of the Senate, came from Secretary Fall, and not from the Department of State, which is immediately charged with the conduct of international relations.

No intimation of "double-crossing" has come from the Department of State. The charge is at the moment being vigorously denied by the British Embassy in Washington.

British Policy Stated

It was further indicated that in recent months the British Government had used its entire influence to make British interests pursue a policy that would harmonize with the American policy.

George T. Summerlin, American chargé d'affaires in Mexico City, was summoned to Washington immediately after the publication of the very remarkable letter from Secretary Fall to Senator Lodge. The significance of the letter was intensified by the summoning of Mr. Summerlin, who is due here within the next 24 hours.

The important point at the moment is that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is seeking first-hand information on the situation in Mexico. He, and not Secretary Fall, is conducting international relations. The Fall letter, it is indicated, was read in the Senate without the cognizance of the Department of State, and it was published at a time when the department was conducting negotiations with both the British and Mexican governments,

FRANCE FIRM AS TO GERMAN PROPOSALS

Mr. Briand Emphatically De-
clares That No Indirect Con-
versations About Reparation
Claims Will Be Listened To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday).—In his statement to the Foreign Commission, Aristide Briand, the Premier, emphatically declared that he would not accept any indirect conversations. Whether Germany approaches the United States or Switzerland or Czechoslovakia or Belgium (she is alleged to have made financial threats toward the two latter countries in order to obtain their aid as intermediaries) or endeavors, as the latest Paris reports say, to enlist the cooperation of the Vatican, France will simply decline to be a party to any roundabout negotiations. Obviously Germany is counting upon the moral approval and support of the agent she is seeking to employ, believing that France will be too embarrassed to decline offers coming through another nation.

Anything that gives the value of arbitration to her démarches will doubtless be admirable for Germany, but the fairness of the French refusal must put an end to any schemes of this kind. At the Ellysée council, no final decisions were reached. It is expected that plans will be completed this week. Marshal Foch's military preparations and Louis Loucheur's fiscal methods have to be coordinated. More and more is the idea growing that the next step by France will not be temporary, but will be a permanent situation for the collection of the German debt.

Some apparently extraordinary calculations are being made, showing that if France has entire control of the coal output of the Ruhr area, she might impose a heavy tax upon the Germans, who are bound to provision themselves in the Ruhr and thus obtain several milliard marks a year. Thus it is estimated that here are 8,000,000 tons of coal, and after subtracting 2,000,000 tons for domestic countries and quantities for the use of miners, it is suggested that a tax of 50 per cent can be put upon the rest bringing in a monthly profit to the Allies of 250,000,000 francs.

More cautious politicians do not, however, accept these rosy estimates. They regard them as fantastic. There is always the danger of a strike of German miners if they have the impression that they are merely working for foreign countries, and coal is dug with picks not bayonets. Moreover, it is wrong to turn paper marks into francs, and generally the amount which can possibly be obtained in this way has been exaggerated. About 1,000,000,000 marks a year is a more conservative forecast of what it is possible to collect, supposing all goes well. It would seem to be more sensible to regard the possession of the Ruhr area as a sort of guarantee, the holding of which will at least pay for itself.

There will be an army estimated at 80,000 men at the lowest computation to support, besides civil administration. What will be left for reparations will be comparatively small. To regard the occupation as a means of pressure, is wrong, but the French belief that the transaction will in itself be profitable is growing. Apart from the Socialist papers, the press is excitedly demanding measures of coercion and is impatient for the arrival of May.

Germany Anxious

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—No attempt has been made here to minimize the gravity of the reparations crisis which now confronts Germany. Tonight's newspapers give great prominence to Aristide Briand's speech Friday before the Chamber of Deputies Committee.

"Briand sharpens his sword," says the Conservative "Deutsche Zeitung." "Briand's robber plans," is the caption of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung." The newspapers display irritation at the secrecy with which the German Government invests its new counter-proposals. It is clear from an apparently inspired article in tonight's "Berliner Tageblatt" that Germany will make the retention of Upper Silesia a condition for the following offer: First, the taking over of all allied debts to the United States; secondly, participation of the Allies in German industry; third, a far-reaching plan for reconstruction of the northern devastated areas in France.

It is generally admitted that the German Government has already communicated the new proposals to the United States Government in order to obtain the latter's approval before forwarding them to the Entente Powers.

"Exactly two weeks separate us from the day of destiny which May 1, will prove," says the "Berliner Tageblatt." "If before that date is reached no understanding is arrived at with the allied governments satisfactory to both parties, then Mr. Briand's 'knock-out' policy will triumph. That is the situation, and while there is no need why it should terrify us quite to the degree which Paris expects, yet it does seem to be trivial to minimize its seriousness."

NEWS SUMMARY

Support of industry and commerce is considered the dominant note in the domestic policy of the Washington Administration, with "dollar diplomacy" the principal motive of its foreign policy. The same tone is heard in almost every measure introduced since the Sixty-Seventh Congress convened. The Colombian treaty, for example, is connected by observers with the oil interests, and the Panama tolls measure with the shipping interests.

The prospect of trade between the United States and Russia under the Bolsheviks is negligible, in the opinion of Secretary Hughes, expressed in a reply to questions by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The Secretary declares that Soviet Russia has neither ready money nor commodities available for export with which to pay for any imports the United States might send.

The great issue before the American people is whether they are to retain control of their own government, which has been taken from them by the British, who charge that a power has grown up which dominates the political and industrial life of the nation, exercising through lobbies an undue influence on legislation and administration. Under such conditions, he asserts, representative government cannot survive, and he praises the Peoples Legislative Service, which seems to him to offer the best means of relief for the people.

A reduction in retail prices should be the first move to bring down the cost of living, according to the Federal Trade Commission in a report forming the basis of President Harding's recommendation to Congress of an inquiry, without haste in accusations of profiteering, as a possible means of speeding readjustments of prices.

The International Labor Office has received and accepted an invitation from the League of Nations to appoint six representatives on the temporary disarmament commission which is to prepare proposals for reduction of armaments.

North America was the greatest coal producing continent in 1920, according to the United States Geological Survey. The world's output for the year was 1,300,000,000 tons.

The city of Detroit, Michigan, seems to be moving rapidly toward municipal ownership of its street railways. The recent election resulted in approval of the proposal to purchase the Detroit street railways, now operating without a franchise.

Legislation which would make building a felony will be recommended by the Illinois legislative committee which has been investigating the building industry and the housing problem.

The loss of support from the railwaymen and transport workers has not deterred the British coal miners from continuing the struggle alone, and the government is still enrolling its defense forces. It is realized that the uncovering of the fact that the miners were using strike action for political ends instead of for economic advantages caused the serious split in the triple alliance.

Looking back at the decision of the British railwaymen and transport workers to withdraw sympathetic support from the striking coal miners, it is now regarded as the triumph of constitutional government, with Labor suffering a great blow. The triple alliance for years has been regarded with concern by the rest of the nation, and the greatest stoppage of the wheels of industry in British history was threatened.

"Briand sharpens his sword!" is how a leading German newspaper puts the "robber plans" of the Premier, as it terms France's firm attitude on the reparations crisis. It is believed the German counter proposals, viz., the taking over the allied debts to America, the participation of the Allies in German industry, and a far reaching plan for reconstructing northern France, have been communicated to the American and other governments.

Mr. Briand, the French Premier, declares, however, that he will not accept any indirect conversations, such as an appeal to America, Switzerland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia or the Vatican. General Foch's military preparations and Mr. Loucheur's fiscal methods have still to be coordinated.

Speaking on the question of mandates under the League of Nations, Lord Islington says that no organization for the preservation of international harmony could be complete unless it had the active participation of the United States. A union of forces of the British Empire and America is essential for the future peace of the world, so that some change in the structure of the League to allow of American cooperation is necessary. Under Articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant, preferential treatment is extended to members of the League, and he considers that this circumstance offers ground for conflict.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF MR. VENISELOS

True Account of Former Greek
Premier's Message to Athens
Furnishes Convincing Proof of
His Devotion to Country

By special correspondent The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, accompanied by his private secretary, K. P. Tsolainos, has arrived in Nice from Montpellier, where he had stopped for five days to pay a visit to the former generalissimo of the Greek Army, General Paraskevopoulos. Mr. Venizelos had left Paris on March 1, for a quiet little village situated in the Bay of Blacay by the Basses-Pyrénées. He traveled in strict incognito, and enjoyed the pleasure of being at liberty to use his leisure, to refuse audiences and interviews, and to walk or drive at will.

"I have been waiting for this liberty for the last 35 years," Mr. Venizelos said. "And I do really think that my countrymen did me a good turn in relieving me of my duties and granting me the privileges of a free citizen." "And yet," said Mr. Tsolainos to the writer, "it was a glorious life. Mr. Venizelos was creating Greater Greece with singular devotion to duty. He views the present condition of Greece with deep concern, realizing the very critical state of affairs at home. He will not be satisfied until the national question is settled satisfactorily for Greece, and the country enters the era of peaceful reconstruction, so urgently needed and so rudely postponed by the elections of last November."

Mr. Venizelos arrived in Nice unannounced, not even his own son, Major Venizelos, who resides there, knowing of his father's return. He declined to give any interviews or make any statements. The former premier's private secretary, however, gave the writer the following information on Mr. Venizelos' statement to the representatives of the Athens newspapers on March 1, in Paris.

False Reports Published

It will be recalled that the Athens Liberal papers published on March 2 a declaration from Mr. Venizelos to the effect that he would not return to Greece even in the event of the abdication of King Constantine. This news was tabulated all over the world causing much comment and consternation among the friends of Greece. As no further explanation accompanied the above news, the press comments seemed inexplicable. Mr. Venizelos, however, was not easily accessible in his retreat in the south of France and the explanation which Mr. Tsolainos gave the writer on the subject will be received with interest.

"You will remember," said Mr. Tsolainos, "the political outlook for Greece on March 1. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations had decided on the revision of the Treaty of Sevres and propositions to that effect had been made both to the Greeks and to the Turks. Not only Asia Minor, but even Thrace, was in danger of being taken away from Greece. France and French public opinion were in favor of the revision because of the reinstatement of Constantine. The British Government found it impossible to support Greece to the end against the 'revision' owing to the same difficulty. There was hope at the time that Constantine would at last agree to abdicate in order to save Greece, for it was now clear to everybody that his return to Greece had caused all this trouble. In fact, his abdication was whispered as probable among some well informed circles.

"We know that there are some politicians in Greece, who are either in power today or who are supporting the

present government and who are prepared to sacrifice almost anything in order to prevent the return to power of Mr. Venizelos. This group of men would undoubtedly do their utmost to convince Constantine not to abdicate, because his abdication would mean, according to them—the political victory of Mr. Venizelos. The latter, therefore, decided to state once for all that, even in the event of the abdication of Constantine, the extreme Constantineists need not be afraid of the return to power of the former premier. This decision was final and sincere and was made with the chief end in view of making it possible for Constantine to abdicate and thus save the Treaty of Sevres on the one hand, and his country from a new war on the other."

In reply to the question whether this decision meant that Mr. Venizelos would never again return to Greece, Mr. Tsolainos said: "So far as I know Mr. Venizelos will not return to Greece for the purpose of either leading the Liberal Party or becoming the head of a government there. This does not mean that he is not any more interested in the future of his country, and you can very well understand that his decision to abstain from any future leadership was taken for the sole purpose of serving the interests of Greece under her present régime and facilitating the task of the present government in this critical hour."

Proof of Patriotism

It is clear then that Mr. Venizelos' message to the Greek press on March 1 has given another proof of his patriotism. It is in full conformity with the high motives which have inspired his whole career. If this additional proof of his selfless patriotism has not moved Constantine or the men around the Greek throne, it nevertheless removes the last excuse which the anti-Venizelists could have produced against that change of régime which alone, it is thought, could have saved Greater Greece from future embarrasments and complications.

Whether Mr. Venizelos is now bound to stand by his decision, since the Constantineists have paid no attention to his appeal and have instead inaugurated a dangerous policy of their own, is a question which the course of events will decide. Should the Constantineists manage to save Greater Greece, Mr. Venizelos, so far as the writer has been able to understand from conversations with the men around the former premier, will be quite content to remain away from politics altogether and thus enjoy his new era of liberty.

MR. HUGHES DEMANDS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria (Saturday).—The government was defeated on Thursday on a motion for adjournment by the Country Party to protest against freight rates. Several ministers and government supporters were not present and, on the Labor Party forcing a division, the government was left in a minority of two. This defeat of the government in the House of Representatives is regarded as almost accidental and the Country Party does not intend to precipitate a crisis.

William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister, on Friday moved the adjournment and said the government could not carry on, and he could not attend the Imperial Conference, unless he was assured that the House did not want to take business out of the government's hands. It is expected that the carrying of the Hughes motion will settle the matter.

BY-ELECTION NOT CONTESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DORCHESTER, England (Sunday).—Capt. F. E. Guest, recently appointed Secretary for Air, was returned unopposed yesterday as the Coalition Liberal member for East Dorset.

BRITISH MINERS' DECISION INVOLVES PROLONGING STRIKE

Delegates Are Not to Meet
Until Friday — Triple Alli-
ance Split Over the Use of
the Strike for Political Ends

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The loss of support from the other branches of the triple alliance, the railwaymen and transport workers, has not deterred the miners from continuing the struggle alone. The deadlock still exists, but the changed situation resulted in the miners' executive, after a two hours' session yesterday, determining to call a Friday conference to be held on Friday.

Frank Hodges has now cleared up the question of his resignation. He states that when his executive committee decided not to act on his suggestion, made in the House of Commons, to get the owners and the government to hear further propositions on wages, he felt he was in honor bound to hand in his resignation, which he did. The committee unanimously refused to accept it and asked him to withdraw it in the interests of the movement. "To this I assented in the interests of our own people," said Mr. Hodges.

The government shows no signs of relaxing its efforts to meet the crisis, as enrollment for the defense force still goes on and arrangements for insuring fuel supplies and the saving of fuel continue. The decision of the miners' executive means a prolongation of the strike, although the government and the owners are ready to meet them, as they always have been, to discuss wages.

The issue was not put clearly before the people by the miners. On the one hand they gave the trade unionists and the people generally the impression that the fight arose over the drastic cuts in wages proposed by the owners and quoted rates for Cumberland and South Wales, without drawing attention to the higher rates in Yorkshire and elsewhere. On the other hand, they never discussed wages with the owners and, when negotiations were attempted by the government and owners, they were immediately confronted with the miners' demand for a national wages board and a national pool as a sine qua non before the miners would discuss wages. It was the uncovering of the fact that the miners were using strike action for political ends, instead of for economic advantages, that caused the serious split in the triple alliance, resulting in the cancellation of the transport workers' and railwaymen's strike.

Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers Federation, has issued a statement as to the reasons for the cancelling of the strike, in which he says that it was in consequence of the confusion which confronted the conference on Friday morning that no reasonable hope remained of securing the spontaneous and mutual action of the three bodies which was so essential to give the Miners' Federation the assistance it sought.

Parliament Triumphs

Members' Meeting with Miners Secretary
Is Turning Point in Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—The strangest week that ever was known in British politics has ended in a great triumph for constitutional government. A bloodless victory has been won over the triple alliance which has for years been regarded with concern by the rest of the nation. Up to 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the country was threatened with the most complete stoppage of all the wheels of industry in its history. Mr. Lloyd George had just read to the House of Commons a letter which showed the miners' leaders to be still obstinately persisting in requesting that, before they set down to frame even a temporary settlement with the owners, they must be granted two fundamental points of their claim, a national wages board and a national pool.

One could almost feel the wave of astonishment and anger that passed over the crowded House which contained the complete Cabinet with the exception of Lord Birkenhead and Sir Hamar Greenwood, the latter of whom has been in Ireland all week. Nothing could be more stupid than the miners' decision, nothing better calculated to inspire the already solid response of the people to the Cabinet's call to rally in defense of ordered government and against the menace of direct action.

Labor Leaders Powerless

In many quarters, people were spoiling for this fight. Unforgettable was the spectacle presented in the House by J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, in commenting on the miners' letter. He owned he did not feel qualified to enter into any defense of it. But the most illuminating point was his confession of the powerlessness of the trade union leaders to lead. Mr. Clynes is an honest man and a Constitutional to the core. He told the House of Commons openly that the British trade union leader today is compelled to follow. Others have of-

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men said it—Mr. Lloyd George, in his usual manner, said it—three weeks ago, said it—but this admission in the middle of a great crisis by the leader of the parliamentary party was an event.

At the same moment, two miles away at Unley House, the railwaymen and transport workers were making history by cancelling their strike, which was due in six hours. The triple alliance edifice had crashed. The explanation is partly that the railwaymen and transport men have all along been reluctant partners of the miners in their dispute. The bold front they had assumed up to almost the last hour was intended to impress the government and the nation, but it concealed differences in their own ranks which the remarkable event of Thursday night in the committee room of the House of Commons brought out.

An Important Meeting

This event was the meeting of members addressed by the miners' secretary, Frank Hodges. It proved the turning point, yet it was arranged haphazard. The coal owners had asked to meet the members to state their case, and after that meeting a few private members wandered along the corridor to seek a similar meeting with the miners. The miners were in attendance at the United Labor Conference, which at that moment had adjourned to draft the momentous resolution of support to the triple alliance strike. In a twinkling, a meeting was fixed up, questions ensued and Mr. Hodges, whom the Tories pronounced a "top-hole advocate," made the startling statement that the federation was now prepared to examine a scale of wages for a temporary settlement. This was the concession which neither Mr. Lloyd George nor anyone else had hitherto been able to extract in a formal conference. The members went across to No. 10 Downing Street at midnight to tell Mr. Lloyd George.

These members were J. A. R. Marriott, who was chairman of the meeting, Leslie Scott, Sir Samuel Hoare, P. A. Hurd, and Capt. C. R. Cooke, who with Capt. W. E. Elliott was active in the promotion of the meeting. Meanwhile the owners, conscious that they had not made a favorable impression on the members at their meeting, had rushed out a new offer to sit down with the Miners Federation and discuss the wages scale with a view to improving the lot of the men who are to suffer the most drastic cuts.

Miners Unbending

It was the refusal of the miners' body next morning to follow up this promising train of action that so dumfounded the House on Friday afternoon and decided the other wings of the triple alliance to cancel their own proposed sympathetic strikes. The miners' executive had held an angry meeting and declined to take Mr. Hodges' policy. But, their cash boxes are empty and their delegates will now be obliged to make the best they can of the position by agreement with the owners. Public opinion will not tolerate any victimization of the miners.

Labor has suffered a great blow. The lesson it receives will be wholesome, but there will be much bitterness in its own ranks as a result of the bad blood with which the history of this week is plentifully marked. Mr. Lloyd George has been restrained throughout. No sign of exultation was on his grave countenance as the drama came to its anti-climax. But he has won a notable victory. The government had made most complete arrangements to carry on the normal life of the community. For two years it had been preparing for this eventually. But every one on reflection will be glad that its victory has been bloodless.

Labor Paper's View

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"Yesterday was the heaviest defeat that has befallen Labor within the memory of man," says The Daily Herald, commenting on the recent action of the railway and transport workers. "It is no use trying to minimize it. The workers have not stood together, and they have reaped the reward."

It declares that Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' organization, made a tactical mistake by altering the old formula of the union during his address before members of the House of Commons on Thursday night. The union had held it would not negotiate until assured of the establishment of a national wage board, even if such a body would not begin operations immediately, but Mr. Hodges changed the formula by declaring the union would negotiate immediately, postponing the question of a national board. Assertion is made that in so doing he went beyond his powers.

"The old machinery has failed," The Daily Herald concludes. "We must start afresh and get a machine that will work, and develop a new spirit. This is not the end; it is the beginning."

INTERFERENCE WITH FORD PAPER ENJOINED

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A temporary injunction forbidding Mayor W. R. Fitzgerald and other city officials from interfering with the street sale of The Despatch Independent was granted to publishers of Henry Ford's weekly publication by United States Judge D. C. Weston on Saturday. A bond of \$5000 was required from The Despatch Independent to cover costs in case the injunction is later dissolved. The injunction does not interfere with the pending trial of four men arrested under an order of city officials forbidding street sales of the publication.

MANDATE ISSUE IS RAISED IN BRITAIN

Attitude of Government as to Discussion of Mandates by Parliament Has Raised Important Constitutional Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)—The publication of the terms of certain of the mandates under the auspices of the League of Nations and the attitude of the British Government toward the discussion of mandates by Parliament has raised an important discussion on constitutional precedent, which may grow still bigger than it has yet done. Coming precipitately at the same time as the declaration from the United States Government that it considers itself a party to all war settlements and that, until the United States has given its assent to arrangements as can be considered as finally completed, the controversy between the government and its critics foreshadows another period of searching inquiry into the working of the League of Nations and of the mandate system which has sprung out of it.

Inside and outside the House of Lords, Lord Islington and Lord Bryce have recently taken issue with Earl Curzon, who speaks for the government in the matter. The former, who was, during the war, Undersecretary of State for India and has had much administrative experience, claims that "a constitutional principle of first importance" is involved in the unwillingness displayed by the government to have Parliament discuss the terms of mandates before they have been finally approved by the League.

American Participation

Speaking generally on the position of the League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Lord Islington emphasized the fact that no one was more anxious to secure the objects of the League than he was. He considered, nevertheless, that under the conditions that prevailed at present the original object, the preservation of peace among nations, ran a risk of being lost sight of in a desire to preserve intact the details of the machinery of the League. No organization for the preservation of international harmony can be complete, in his Lordship's view, unless it has the cordial cooperation and active participation of the United States and, in fact, a union of forces of the British Empire and the United States is essential to the future peace of the world. On that account there must be either some definite changes in the organization of the League, or the structure must be made more elastic so that it will allow the United States to cooperate in the work of preserving the world's peace.

Mandates appear to be based on the hypothesis that among the high contracting parties the United States is included, but this is not a fact, according to Lord Islington. Moreover, Articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant indicate that they offer preferential treatment to those powers which are members of the League on such important matters as commerce, transit and wayleaves, industry and produce. Here is ground and material for a conflict between states that are members of the League and those that stand outside. While the United States continues to withhold its support from the League and arrangements are made in connection with the League to which she offers objection, there is urgent necessity for modification of the Covenant.

Coming to the question of Britain's responsibility in these international engagements, Lord Islington demanded that the control hitherto exercised by Parliament over the action of the executive involving expenditure should be preserved unfettered. The character of mandates, the mode of their application, the issues involved both within the mandated country and outside its borders, and the expenditure to be incurred by accepting a mandate might make it necessary for full discussion by Parliament with a view to deciding whether the mandate shall be accepted, amended or refused.

Only Britain Concerned

Comparing announcements made by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords and the recent statement made by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, the issue appears to be between the British Government and its critics rather than between the critics and the League. Sir Eric makes it clear that the parliament of any state proposing to exercise a mandate has full liberty to discuss its terms before they are settled and also has a right to fix the amount of financial burden it wishes to assume. The attitude of the British Government on the matter therefore would appear to be the outcome of its own conception of its duties as the supreme executive country in relation to the League, a relation which is becoming more and more, according to some critics, out of accord with the traditions of the Constitution.

Lord Islington's view is that the power vested in the executive of making treaties without the previous consent of the Legislature has depended upon tacit understanding that such treaties involved at least the mutual advantage of parties subscribing to them and did not commit the nation to further expenditure. In the case of mandates, however, the advantage, he states, is solely to the territory under

the mandate and the right of the executive to bind the country to the terms of a treaty without previously obtaining the sanction of Parliament is being pushed to an unprecedented and an unwarranted extent. "It has been left to the American Legislature to give the British Parliament a lesson in its own Constitution by insisting on full parliamentary control."

DOCTORS PROTEST BEER AS MEDICINE

Physicians' Organizations and Officers of National Retail Druggists Association Ask Congress to Prevent Abuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The brewing interests, in their efforts to make use of the medical profession as a catapaw in reviving the business of making and selling beer, have struck a snag. There are physicians in the United States who disdain to lend themselves to such purposes, notwithstanding the opinion of A. Mitchell Palmer, delivered just before his term as Attorney-General expired, tending to make it easy for these who claimed that their health needed beer to obtain it ad libitum through medical prescriptions. The United States Brewers Association and other brewery interests have issued an appeal to the doctors of the United States to send in telegrams at once to Congress protesting against any proposed legislation to prohibit beer as a medicine, according to information received at Washington headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League.

"The telegrams are beginning to arrive at the Capitol. Many have reached the Judiciary Committee. Still other protests are going to congressmen urging them to prevent legislation to prevent the medical profession from becoming barterers through the prescription route," said Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League. "In addition to the pronouncement sent to the House Judiciary Committee signed by 104 of the leading physicians of the nation, who are at the head or are officers of the most prominent organizations, hospitals and medical foundations, the local medical organizations are beginning to send in their appeals for legislation against beer as a medicine."

The following resolution was sent to John Cooper, Representative from Iowa, from the McKean County Medical Association of Pennsylvania. It is signed by Dr. Evan O. Kone, Dr. G. G. Ash, Dr. G. E. Bonninghoff, and 40 other physicians. It reads as follows: "We urge Congress to make it its business to correct the law so as to prevent the brewing interests from making the medical profession a party to the sale of malt liquors through booze prescriptions, as it appears it may through the last ruling of ex-Attorney-General Palmer."

"It is earnestly desired," says the letter transmitting the resolution, "that you make every effort to protect us from becoming little better than barterers."

The officers of the National Retail Druggists Association have followed the lead of the physicians and gone on record against beer as a medicine. Under the law the druggist is the only one who can sell it for medical purposes and the officers of the association realize the menace which that is to a reputable trade.

It is expected that the bill to prohibit beer as medicine will be introduced this week. In the meantime the regulations concerning it are being perfected. The druggists are confident that the brewers have a poor chance to obtain legislation favorable to their interests.

NAVAL OIL LAND TO BE OPENED

Private Drilling on Royalty Basis to Be Allowed in California to Protect the Supply

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A portion of naval oil reserve number one, in Kern County, California, will be thrown open soon to private operators for drilling on a royalty basis, Edwin Denby, Secretary of Navy, has announced, in an effort to end the draining of the government's oil lands by wells drilled along the borders of the reserve.

Bids for the sinking and operation of 22 wells in double rows along the northern and eastern boundaries of the reserve will be received until April 25.

The last naval appropriation bill gave the Secretary of the Navy power to operate naval reserve lands in California either directly or by lease. Efforts to open the naval reserves in California for drilling by private companies have been made for a number of years, or practically ever since the reserves were created. The matter recently was seriously agitated in Congress, but Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, stood out strongly against such a move, contending that the navy must have the oil for future use, in view of the developments in other available oil fields.

The decision to lease parts of the reserves is not regarded as any change in the department's policy, Secretary Denby explaining that it is a precautionary measure to protect the navy supply.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mary Anderson of Illinois was nominated by President Warren G. Harding on Saturday to be director of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. H. Foster Bain of California was nominated to be director of the Bureau of Mines.

SOVIETS UNABLE TO PAY FOR GOODS

Secretary Hughes, in Reply to Mr. Gompers, Says Russia Has Neither Commodities Nor Gold With Which to Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Trade relations between the United States and Russia are frankly discussed by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, in answer to a letter written by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and editor of The Federationist, in the May number of which the reply of the Secretary of State will appear.

Acknowledging the interest of the American people in the questions raised by Mr. Gompers, Mr. Hughes takes them up in detail in part as follows: "In reply to your first statement, it is evident that after years of war, during which normal industry was diverted to the production of war supplies and accumulated stocks were consumed, Russia does not now possess important quantities of commodities which might be exported. It should be remembered that in addition to the period of war against Germany, Russia has now passed through more than three years of a civil war during which industrial activities have been almost completely paralyzed. In fact the devastation of industry in Russia has been so complete, the poverty of the country is so acute, the people are so hungry and the demand for commodities is so great that at present Russia represents a gigantic economic vacuum and no evidence exists that the unfortunate situation above described is likely to be alleviated so long as the present political and economic system continues. Under conditions actually prevailing in Russia, that trade is of even less importance; a statement amply demonstrated by the fact that though restrictions on trade with Russia have been eliminated no business of any consequence with that country has developed."

TEMPERANCE MEN ON FOREIGN TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—William E. Johnson left Saturday on the steamship Cedric of the White Star Line for Liverpool, England, to continue his work of aiding the prohibition forces of Great Britain. Mr. Johnson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he planned to spend some time in Ireland.

Early in July Mr. Johnson will attend a meeting of Scandinavian temperance societies in Copenhagen and then go to India. There he will tour the leading cities, under the auspices of the India Temperance Association, and will try to weld together the 250 prohibition organizations of the country into one strong body. He expects to return to the United States the first of January for a nine weeks' lecture tour.

Dr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, American president of the World League Against Alcoholism, and a clergyman, is also sailing on the Cedric for England on the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance. He will address the annual May meetings of clergy and laymen at which the question of prohibition will come up for discussion. Dr. Russell said emphatically that he had no plan to propose to other countries for their establishment of prohibition, he merely intended to tell them by what methods it had been brought about in the United States, and how satisfactory results had proved, so far, even with incomplete enforcement of the law. He said he intended to tell what a blessing in reduced crime and poverty and in increased health, happiness and efficiency prohibition had proved itself.

SENATE CONFIRMS CHOICE OF ENVOYS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nominations of George Harvey of New York to be Ambassador to Great Britain and Myron T. Herrick of Ohio to be Ambassador to France were confirmed by the Senate on Saturday. The vote on confirmation of Colonel Harvey's nomination was 47 to 20. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, voiced objection to Mr. Harvey's confirmation and was reported to have questioned his qualifications. It was said that he asked whether criticism of former President Woodrow Wilson and the Wilson Administration was a factor in Mr. Harvey's selection. Six Democrats voted for Colonel Harvey. They were Senators Ashurst, Arizona; Kendrick, Wyoming; Myer, Montana; Pomerene, Ohio; Walsh, Massachusetts; and Watson, Georgia. One Republican, George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, voted against confirmation.

"As suggested in your second statement, it is true that agents purporting to be representatives of the so-called Bolshevik Commissariat of Foreign Trade have placed immense orders for the purchase of goods in the United States, Europe and Asia. It is estimated that perhaps \$6,500,000 worth of orders have been booked. But shipments as a result of these orders have been made only in small volume because the Soviet agents were unable either to pay cash or to obtain credit so as to insure the delivery of the goods ordered. Gold Holdings Not Important

"Much has been written about large sums of Russian gold which have found their way abroad in exchange for foreign goods. In reality, such transfers of gold have been relatively small. According to the most liberal estimates the Soviet authorities do not now have in their possession more than \$175,000,000 worth of gold. It is apparent that the proportionate share of this amount of gold which might be expected to reach the United States and even the immediate expenditure of all this amount of gold in the United States, would not have a pronounced, or lasting effect upon the advancement of American industry and trade, while its loss to Russia would take away the scant hope that is left to a sound reorganization of the Russian system of currency and finance.

"In response to your question regarding the transfer of funds from Russia to the United States, it may be stated that there are no restrictions on the importation of Russian gold into the United States, and since December 18, 1920, there have been no re-

strictions on the exportation of coin, bullion and currency to Soviet Russia or on dealings or exchange transactions in Russian rubles or on transfers or credit or exchange transactions with Soviet Russia. It is true that no assurances can be given that Russian gold will be acceptable by the Federal Reserve Banks or the Mint, in view of the fact that these public institutions must be fully assured that the legal title to the gold accepted by them is not open to question.

"It has often been stated that if the Government of the United States would recognize the so-called Soviet Government, Russia would immediately export immense quantities of lumber, flax, hemp, fur and other commodities. The facts in regard to supplies in Russia completely refute such statements. Russia does not today have on hand for export commodities which might be made the basis of immediately profitable trade with the United States. Furthermore, the transportation system is utterly inadequate to move any large quantity of goods, either in the interior of Russia or to Russian ports. The export of such commodities as exist in Russia at the present time would result merely in further increasing the misery of the Russian people.

"Note is taken of the statement that if restriction on trade with Russia were removed many mills, shops and factories in this country which are now closed would resume operations, and unemployment would thereby be diminished. Even before the war, trade with Russia, including both exports and imports, constituted only one and three-tenths per cent of the total trade of the United States. In view of the fact that the purchasing power of Russia is now greatly diminished, as compared with pre-war years, it is evident that at present, even under the most favorable circumstances, the trade of Russia could have but a minor influence on the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the United States. Under conditions actually prevailing in Russia, that trade is of even less importance; a statement amply demonstrated by the fact that though restrictions on trade with Russia have been eliminated no business of any consequence with that country has developed."

BRITISH COMMENTS ON LEAGUE POSITION

President Harding's Message to Congress Discussed by the Weekly Newspapers According to Their Respective Politics

LONDON, England (Friday)—The weekly newspapers comment at length on President Harding's message, treating it according to their politics and attitude toward the League of Nations. The Spectator says that at first view the message probably will have a depressing effect on the friends and supporters of the League of Nations, but "they should not take the President's words too tragically or literally."

American methods in international relations, The Spectator declares, always are a good deal more lawyer-like than those of European diplomacy, and that if this is considered it will be seen the message partakes "much less in substance than in form of a wrecking proposal and may well prove, as we in fact believe it will, the basis of great things."

"We believe the League," The Spectator continues, "even if the name is changed to 'Association of Nations,' would be strengthened and vivified by the entry of the United States, however strict her chief reservations. The League would find it was only being asked to do what it wanted to do and what it was designed to do, and the United States would find that all the time she has been forcing an open door."

The Spectator says it does not want any more "Versailles conferences or international powwows, nor Big Four or Little Four," but suggests that President Harding get the best brains in the United States to make proposals for modifying the League of Nations and securing the entrance of the United States into "the grand circle of nations." In doing this, the newspaper adds, they must have the good of Europe, as well as that of America, in their hearts.

America's Real Meaning

"The inner meaning of President Harding's message is that mankind need have no fears of the United States adopting a selfish or inhuman attitude," The Spectator declares. "The great republic will never say that mankind must be crucified on a rigid and technical interpretation of the American Constitution."

The Saturday Review believes from the message that the United States, "while ignoring the League of Nations, will, nevertheless, cooperate with the Allies in arriving at an equitable settlement of European affairs." The New Statesman says it is not surprised that President Harding will have no part in the League of Nations. It adds: "It is by no means impossible that if the Americans had come in and asserted themselves in the League, instead of standing apart and thanking God that they were not on other nations, the League might be in a better position than it is today."

The Nation declares "Americanism, anti-Wilsonism and delay are the notes of the immediate policy" outlined in President Harding's message. It adds: "A new protective tariff, a general mercantile service, a navy equal to any other in the world, and a spirited policy on mandates and American political interests in all parts of the world—here we have the traditional attitude of Republicanism brought to high tension."

Ireland Involved

"But this policy of aggressive self-sufficiency must be qualified to satisfy the friends of some sort of league to enforce peace, to conciliate the new powerful business interests set up by an enlarged export trade and Europe's indebtedness, and, above all, to meet the general demands for a better administration. In other words, American statecraft, like that of Europe, is

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NEW TRIAL SOUGHT FOR THOMAS MOONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California—An attempt was made on Friday to secure a new trial for Thomas Mooney on a writ of audita querela, an obsolete procedure of common law. The petition asked a new trial on grounds of new evidence and evidence withheld.

With the petition was an affidavit of Judge A. Griffin stating that he did not believe that Mr. Mooney had had a fair trial. Byron Parker, who has the authority of the San Francisco labor council to proceed in his efforts for a new trial, said that Mr. Mooney had exercised all his rights under the statutes, that a good defense had accrued since the entry of the judgment, and that there was proof of fraud.

"I am prepared to show that the police tried to frame witnesses," he said. "There are those who will testify of the attempt of the police to compel witnesses to perjure themselves."

ARMENIANS FLEE FROM SILESIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—Friendly appeal by the United States to France to adjourn the evacuation of Cilicia until protection of the Christians is absolutely guaranteed by administrative autonomy, either under French control or by other adequate measures, is urged in a cablegram received by the Near East Relief from Bishop Thermon, prelate of the Armenians in Egypt. Bishop Thermon says that the Armenian exodus from Aintab and other parts of Cilicia has already begun, as the Armenian population of Cilicia is alarmed over the evacuation by the French in compliance with the Franco-Turkish treaty of March 11. He adds that the Kemalists in Bozanti and other activities of Turks are provoking massacres.

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The man did not wish to be knocked into the water by a slap of some too familiar tail so he went ashore and climbed up an oak which overhung

distance of almost 120 miles, to the east as far as Genoa, about 100 miles away, the whole view comprising the entire stretch of the Franco-Italian

ational, and New York City thereby may continue to see herself undisputed commercial mistress of the Atlantic coast—the St. Lawrence project outlived—still due as much to canals as to railways.

Old Estates in America

There are, moreover, other characteristics which the Indian wolf has in common with the dog and which the ordinary wolf does not share with them, although his origin and that of

And then would follow a tale of how Mrs. McCarthy would not be satisfied without she would get the milk from Knockanular, for the grass there was sweeter than anywhere else. Timothy had a great contempt for Miss Adair's business capacities, perhaps not without reason, for she was a believer in the old-fashioned maxim that a good giver makes a good gatherer.

Joseph Highmore was intended for the law, but forsook it in favor of painting, coming under the guidance and influence of Sir Godfrey Kneller. He painted portraits of most of the people of distinction in his time, receiving his first opportunity in making the drawings for Pine's series of prints of the Knights of the Bath when that order was revived in 1725. In the National Portrait Gallery are portraits of Samuel Richardson and Dr. Stebbing by Joseph Highmore, and he also was the author of a critical work on painting and a textbook on perspective.

There was much speculation as to the effect this new form of exercise could have upon the young women of England, and the treasurer of this cycling club was sent to say a good word for the bicycle before a vast audience at the next conference of Women Workers. Many shook their heads over it, but bicycling had come to stay.

"Brasfield"
habordasher.
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GERMANY'S EXPORT
TRADE FLOURISHING

Though German Trade Figures
Are Usually Hidden or Obscure,
Investigations Show Exports
Largely Exceed Imports

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In view of procuring an exact account of the economic situation of Germany—the figures are for political reasons often, if not invariably, hidden or rendered in a confused form—the following analysis obtained by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Paris appears to be valuable, although at the same time it is necessary to say that it comes from French semi-official sources. There may be a certain political bias in the deductions which are drawn from some of the figures, but nevertheless they constitute a serious attempt to examine the commerce of Germany.

As is known, Germany until recently published no tables concerning exports during the first eight months of last year. Belatedly, the information has been obtained. Even now, however, quantities are given both for imports and exports, but values are only given for the exports. The experts who have been working on this study have supposed, in the absence of any different statements, that for each category of products the value of imported products was (in proportion to the weight) the same as that of exported products. Thus it is hoped an accurate estimate of the value of imports has been arrived at. It is not pretended that the method is satisfactory, but it is the only one available.

How German Commerce Stands

The following totals give some idea of the real situation of German commerce. The figures do not include deliveries to the entente under the treaty.

	Weight in tons	Value in marks
Exports, 1920	12,949,900	48,342,700
Imports, 1920	11,644,900	47,465,900
Balance, 1920	1,305,000	877,800

What is most important to note is that according to these French calculations made on the basis already indicated the commerce of Germany has not only balanced but the exports are actually in excess of the imports for the period in question by more than 6,000,000 paper marks! It may be objected that Germany on account of the low rate of exchange sells at a much lower price than the price at which she buys. Now if this reasoning were admitted it would be necessary to raise considerably the total value of German importations with the result that the balance would be on the wrong side.

There is of course much justice in this observation, which would appear to falsify, for comparative purposes, the results given above. But it is necessary to remember that apart from a certain proportion of foodstuffs they are principally raw materials that Germany imports and manufactures articles that she exports. Now for many products—textiles for example—raw materials and manufactured articles are given under the same head. Thus if the French experts have taken the acknowledged value of exported textiles, and have given this same value to imported textiles, which are really raw materials, it is obvious that a much larger value has been conferred upon these importations than is justified.

Why Publication Ceased

Therefore, obliged to have recourse to these empiric methods, French experts have committed two contradictory errors which cancel out. If by taking the export values as an indication of import values they have ignored the difference that is caused by the rate of exchange, they have on the other hand equally ignored the difference between raw materials which are imported and manufactured goods which are exported. Various tests have been made and it would appear that calculations made in this manner approach the truth. The conclusion that last year the German export trade was larger than the German import trade is believed to be strictly correct. Indeed it is not this conclusion confirmed by the concealment of the figures relating to the value of importations?

Moreover the Germans would appear to recognize tacitly the truth of this assertion. The Economic Minister published the figures of German commerce during 1919 and the first five months of 1920. It was then seen that there was a great balance against Germany in 1919. The deficit continued during the first three months of 1920. It was made up in April and in May by an excess of exports over imports of 576,000,000 and 1,110,000,000 marks. The balance then was at that moment favorable to Germany. Now since that date Germany has not published the value of imports, while on the other hand she publishes the value of her exports.

It will be seen by glancing at the following table that exports are constantly increasing. The official statement of German exports during the first eight months of last year is as under:

	Exports
January	4,122,000,000
February	4,122,000,000
March	4,095,000,000
April	4,258,000,000
May	4,331,000,000
June	4,684,000,000
July	4,182,000,000
August	4,925,000,000

Trade Tide Turns

This incessant argumentation of exports makes it certain that the balance has turned in favor of Germany. Again it may be objected that there are signs of a slowing up in August. Is it not

possible that exports remained stationary after that date? So far as the facts are known it is possible to affirm emphatically that the contrary is the case. What are those facts? First the English figures show that during the last quarter of 1920 imports into England from Germany greatly increased. For some articles the British imports were from two to four times greater than during the third quarter. It is precisely the same for German exports into Belgium, which went from 234,500,000 francs during the third quarter to 339,200,000 for the last quarter.

Further if one examines not the value but the quantity of goods, one arrives at the following conclusion: (1) The German imports in 1920 are

A DESERT RAILWAY
ROMANCE

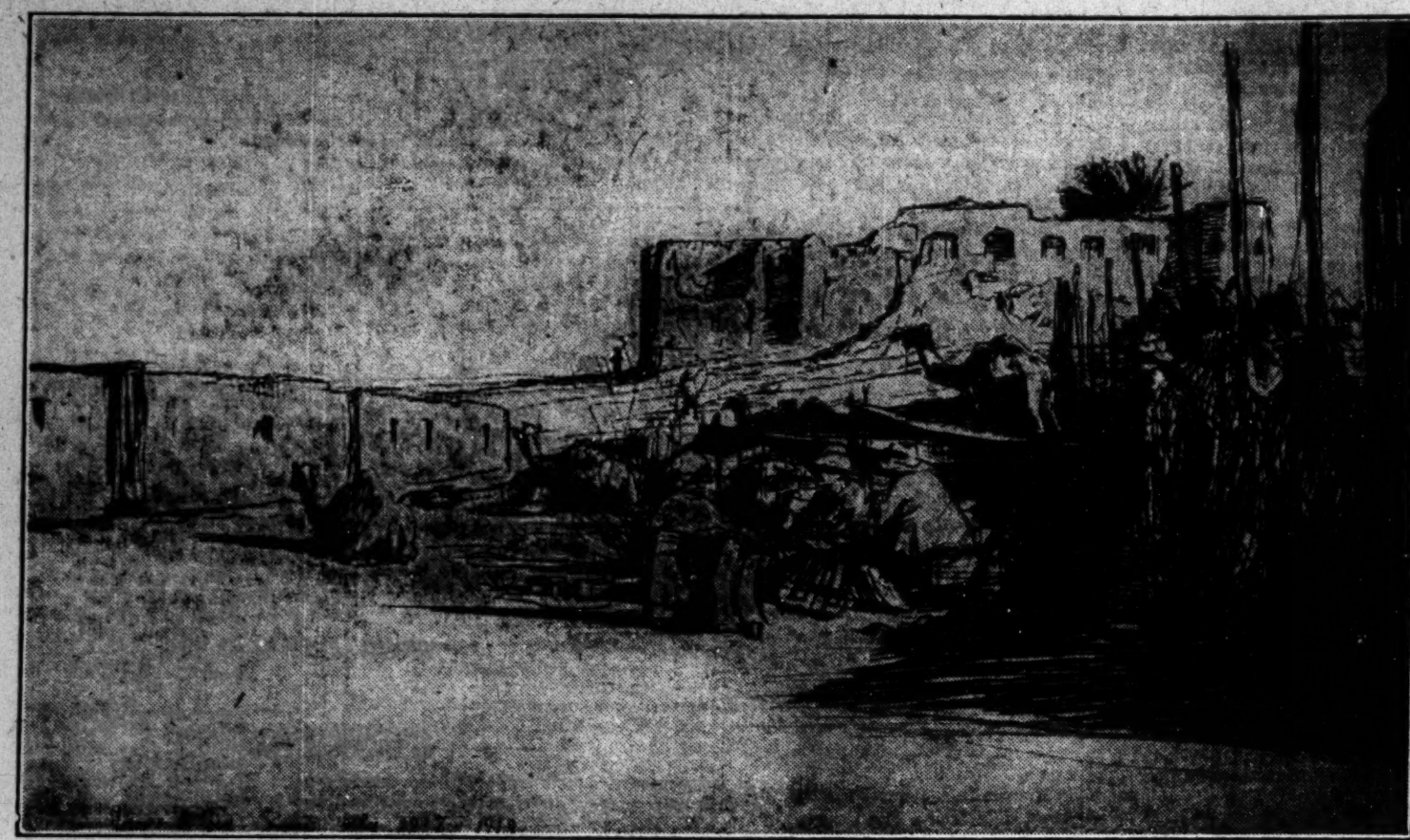
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The decision of the Suez Canal administration to remove the railway bridge across the canal at Kantara, by which connection is provided between the Egyptian State Railways and the railway through the Sinai Peninsula to Palestine, has called forth strong protests both in Egypt and in Palestine. It is thought that any break in the line of direct communications will check the growth of the overland trade between the two countries. This

sand necessitated great care in the laying of the track. Moreover, the question of water supply became more acute as the troops advanced. Beyond Bir el Abd, about 40 miles from Kantara, the little water that was found was too brackish for human consumption, and unceasing supplies of water had to be brought up in tanks over the railway, which was already being strained by the carriage of troops and supplies. As the troops approached El Arish, 30 miles from the Palestine frontier, a stretch of about 15 miles, entirely devoid of water, had to be crossed. To keep up the supply of water for the advance over this part, a vast number of tanks were installed to serve as

The Egyptian Government has expressed its willingness to construct another bridge to meet the objections which have been raised against the one now in use, and an engineer of the Egyptian State Railways was recently sent to the United States to report on American experience of bridges over ship canals.

It would seem to be unfortunate that the administration of the Suez Canal has condemned the idea of a bridge without awaiting the report. That report has now been received and is of a favorable character. In particular it is pointed out that the Suez Canal has been a great advantage over the Great Lakes connecting Canada and the United States works well.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum and of the artist
"A Deserted Oasis," by James McBey

much below the German imports in 1913. This applies to foodstuffs as well as to manufactured articles. (2) The exports of manufactured articles though not reaching the 1913 figures in some cases begin to approach them. This is notably so for chemical products and machinery, vehicles and clock-work. As these exports are not evenly distributed over the eight months, but go on increasing, it is probable that some categories of articles have attained the same height as before the war.

Thus it cannot be exaggerating to say that at the beginning of 1921 German commerce with the outer world shows a balance in favor of Germany. All over the world, in Europe and in South America, to some extent in the United States, German trade is recovering itself. What effect the proposed taxes will have upon this return to conditions of comparative prosperity may properly be the subject of speculation and discussion. But the French believe that, leaving aside the special and temporary conditions and studying the progress of German trade as it presents itself in the figures set forth Germany cannot truly plead poverty in the economic sense.

EARL HAIG'S MESSAGE
TO FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—On Field Marshal Earl Haig's arrival in Cape Town, where he is to attend the Empire conference of former service men, he said that he regarded the conference of Empire former service men as an event of the very first importance in the history of our race. We have had imperial conferences before, and I hope we shall have many more of them, but this conference of ours springs from no consideration of politics or statecraft—it is the meeting of a brotherhood.

"We old warriors, under whatever skies we were born or have our homes, have a bond between us that goes beyond and deeper than all considerations of interest, or commercial or political convenience. We have shared the same dangers and the same joys. We have striven together for a common victory, and together we have won through. That is a bond that must last while memory lasts, and while children reverence the name and honor of their fathers. It is a bond that should revitalize everything that tends to keep our mighty Empire together as the greatest civilizing force the world has yet seen."

"Long may men be found who will leave all and cross broad oceans to fight for right and justice beneath the flag that stands for freedom. If this conference should help, as I am confident it will, to keep alive the spirit that inspired the men who came to join me in France—to fight there for a great ideal—then, indeed, shall I be glad to have revisited South Africa once again."

PROPAGANDA IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The French authorities in the Dera region have decided, at a meeting with the local sheiks who have offered their support, to try to stop reports of false news being spread in Dera. Emir Abdulrahman, a brother of Emir Feisal, is said to have employed agents to spread propaganda in and about this region.

trade has taken on a considerable development since the Sinai railway was built, but it is still a tender plant which needs careful nurture. Indeed, it is only in the last year or two that it has had any chance of developing; for the railway itself only came into existence during the war, to meet the exigencies of the campaign against Turkey.

The story of the construction of the Sinai railway, by which Africa and Asia have been linked by bonds of steel for the first time, is full of interest. A glance at the map will show that the Sinai Peninsula imposes a great triangular bulwark, almost as large as Ireland, between Egypt and Palestine. It is an arid, sterile area, inhabited only by scanty nomad bands and crossed by a few routes along which occasional wells are found. In the early days of the war there was a disposition to regard the crossing of the desert as practically impossible for an army of sufficient strength to penetrate the powerful defenses of the Suez Canal—the "jugular vein of the British Empire," as the German Emperor described it—and little or no trouble was taken to prevent the Turks from approaching the canal. The Turks, however, displayed such ingenuity and perseverance in moving their forces over the desert that a change of policy became necessary, and at the beginning of 1916 the British forces were ordered to advance across the desert. At first wire netting was laid down over the sand in order to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies, but a railway soon became a necessity, and the construction of a line on the Egyptian standard gauge was begun.

The course selected for the line was that of the ancient caravan route from Kantara, on the Suez Canal, to Rafah, near the Palestine frontier. From Kantara the route runs to the Mediterranean coast at Katia, a distance of about 30 miles, and then for the remainder of the distance, more than 100 miles, it traverses the coastal region. From time immemorial this has been the route for the invasion of Palestine from Egypt, and vice versa. Along it marched the hosts of the Turkish Sultan, Selim the Grim, successfully invaded Egypt in 1517; and Napoleon followed the same line of advance when he marched into Palestine from Egypt. With the exception of some 30 miles at the Palestine end, the route is bordered by sand dunes and is practically impassable for traffic, except by the use of camels, owing to the deep and heavy nature of the soil. Along the whole route there are only some few wells at which caravans can water, and for more than 100 miles, from Kantara to El Arish, vegetation of any description is almost entirely absent.

The Attacks of the Turks
The construction of the railway across this stretch of desolation was rendered doubly difficult by the necessity for haste and by the harassing attentions of the Turks. From Kantara to near Katia, where there is an oasis, the work proceeded practically without interruption, but at that place the Turks launched a surprise attack, and at Romani, in the same vicinity, a fierce battle was fought, the Turks having brought up heavy guns through the sand dunes by laying a track of brushwood and scrub. The construction of the railway was continued as the Turks were gradually forced back, but the difficulties of the work increased. Whenever sand dunes were encountered, it was necessary either to cut through them or to defect the line; and the softness of the loose

reservoirs, and convoys of camels had to be organized to convey the water to the troops on the march.

At El Arish itself the water supply is sufficient to maintain a fair amount of cultivation. Here the channel of a river, the Wadi Arish, dry in summer but sometimes containing great volumes of water in the winter, finds an outlet to the sea. Owing to the necessity for rapid advance the railway was at first taken over the dry bed of this river by means of a foundation of sandbags, but a permanent viaduct was subsequently built. From El Arish the constructional work was much easier, and by the end of the year the line was near the Palestine frontier; the Turks had been completely driven from the Sinai Peninsula.

Of the construction of the railway, Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, who was in command of the forces in eastern Egypt, wrote: "The main factor was work, incessant and unremitting. To regain this peninsula, the true frontier of Egypt, hundreds of miles of road and railway had been built, hundreds of miles of water piping had been laid, filters capable of supplying 1,500,000 gallons of water a day and reservoirs had been installed, and tons of stone transported from distant quarries. Kantara had been transformed from a small canal village into an important railway terminus. . . . and the desert was subdued and made habitable."

The extension of the railway into Palestine was only a matter of time. As the British forces advanced, the line was continued through the coastal area to Lydda (the ancient Lydda) between Jerusalem and Jaffa (Joppa), where a junction was established with the other Palestine railways. Thus it has come about that the journey from Egypt into the heart of the Holy Land, formerly a long and formidable undertaking, can now be accomplished in a few hours. During the war all traffic was confined to military requirements, but a daily train which was run for officers showed the facilities which might be afforded to travelers. The train left Kantara at 11 o'clock at night, and the passengers used to get to Lydda in time for breakfast.

Trade Prospers

Though constructed for purely military reasons, the railway has already begun to plan an important part in the development of economic relations between Egypt and Palestine. Merchants and traders in Palestine have not been slow to realize the advantages which the line offers, as compared with the sea route, for the transport of perishable goods, and a valuable trade from Palestine has sprung up, particularly in fruits. Wheat and other cereals have also been sent into Egypt over the line, and there is a good prospect of developing this trade with great benefit to Egypt, provided that a direct railway connection over the Suez Canal is maintained.

The question will naturally be asked: What is the objection to the present connection? There is no hint that the canal authorities, in condemning it, are animated by political or strategic considerations. The opposition to the bridge is based on business grounds. The present structure is a swing bridge, and complaints have been made in mercantile circles that it is a hindrance to the shipping which passes through the canal. It is recognized in Cairo that there may be something in these complaints, but it is felt that the canal authorities have been unduly precipitate in deciding that no railway bridge can be allowed.

IMPORTANT TASK OF
EGYPTIAN CABINET

New Ministry Will Be Intrusted
With Negotiating With the
Milner Commission as to the
Country's Future Status

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As was to be expected, the official announcement of the willingness of the British Government to negotiate with the Egyptian Government's representatives with a view to establishing the future status between the two governments has resulted in the resignation of the Cabinet of Sir Tewfik Nassim Pasha and the formation of a new Ministry under the presidency of Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha. Owing to the situation then obtaining the former Ministry came into being as an administrative necessity and was officially declared to be non-political in character.

In carrying out its duty during a time of no small difficulty—what with the active propaganda of the extremists, school strikes, labor unrest, and the embarrassing financial situation experienced—it merits the best thanks of the British and Egyptian governments. The new Ministry has a most important political rôle to fulfill, probably the most important any Egyptian Ministry has had laid upon it; but it is well equipped for the task, as it comprises most of the best-known and experienced politicians of today.

Bridging the Gap

The Premier held several responsible posts in the Ministry of the Interior before attaining Cabinet rank. As Minister of Education, he developed in 1917 a most far-reaching and comprehensive scheme for the extension of education over Egypt, securing, it was proposed, a standard as high as that obtaining in the lesser European states. In the negotiations between the Milner commission and the Egyptian delegation, of which he was not a member by intent, he played a part undoubtedly of the greatest importance. Intimately in touch with Lord Milner and Sir Zaki Pasha, but uncommitted to the policy of either side, he devoted himself during the last year and a half to bringing the two sides into indirect and ultimately direct communication with entire success, and it is in a large measure owing to his efforts that the gap caused by the extremists is being bridged. He is thus eminently fitted for this responsible position.

As suitable, too, is the appointment as vice-president of Sir Hussein Rashed Pasha, the well-known former Premier, the man who has devoted himself conscientiously to what he has considered the national interests of Egypt and who voiced in November, 1918, the formal demand of Egypt's independence. His services as Premier under the protectorate during the period of the war form a record of disinterested loyalty. He also cooperated with Adly Pasha during the difficult days of the Milner commission. Two other ministers, Ismail Sidky Pasha and Neguib Ghali Pasha, are members of the Egyptian delegation.

As negotiations with the British Government will probably take place in London in May next, certain ministers, including Adly Pasha and Rashed Pasha, will shortly be leaving Egypt for England.

Policy Outlined

In his letter to the Sultan presenting the names of the new ministers Adly Pasha outlines a policy of parliamentary government which will be introduced as soon as possible. To the National Assembly elected by the people will be submitted the final agreement between Great Britain and Egypt for ratification. He hopes that as a result of the present political changes it will be possible to abolish martial law and the censorship, though this may be taken as more or less a formality as the leniency with which they have been administered by the authorities has been remarkable. He further states that the Egyptian delegation under the presidency of Zaki Pasha will participate.

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pate in the official negotiations in London.

The news of the formation of the new Ministry and its program has been very well received by the country. A few demonstrations have taken place but these have been on the whole quiet, and in no case have British troops been required to maintain order. Undoubtedly the extremists are still far from satisfied, but of the critics of the new policy few are more caustic than the opposition represented by the newspaper "Ahly," which is ostensibly not an organ of the Nationalist Party but the mouthpiece, it is said, of the former Premier, Muhammad Said Pasha.

Better Feeling Exists

If the parliamentary system of government promised by Adly Pasha is shortly realized, more will be heard of this astute politician. At the same time it must be admitted Egypt has never lacked politicians, but rather statesmen. While an opposition is undoubtedly necessary in the present development of the parliamentary system of government, it should be recollected that politics as practiced in Egypt have been one of the influences which have retarded most the progress of the nation toward self-government.

In the meanwhile there is much serious business to be done, and it is good to see that the importance of the present moment is not being overlooked on this side. Already the feeling between Englishmen and Egyptians has vastly improved in the last few months. The new Premier's letter lays special weight on the importance of establishing between Great Britain and Egypt a new era "of friendship and reciprocal confidence." The present, then, is a unique opportunity of removing past misunderstandings.

WHY MR. SMILLIE HAS
LEFT THE FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Smillie's resignation from the Miners Federation is the culmination of a series of differences with his colleagues which date back to the wages movement of a year ago and the "direct action" controversy arising out of the nationalization campaign.

The immediate difference was purely domestic, and behind it lay certain personal animosities which have not been disguised of late. Mr. Smillie has been a deeply disappointed man in recent months. He regretted the lack amongst the workers of the idealism which inspired his nationalization campaign, and the preference of cheaper coal and lower cost of living to higher wages which left the workers relatively no better off.

His extraordinary influence, and his combination of tact and firmness in the chair, have been chiefly responsible for keeping together the men of the various coal fields which have conflicting interests. The federation will be fortunate if another man of similar capacity is secured, because it is generally recognized that very stormy times lie immediately ahead, and all the circumstances point to internal disputes in the federation unless there is a strong restraining personality in the presidential chair.

The election will take place in July. It is expected that Yorkshire will nominate Herbert Smith, the vice-president, but the South Wales extremists will make a vigorous effort to secure the choice of one of their leaders.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Paper Mill

"Good morning, boys!" I said. "This is a glorious spring day. I see you have not forgotten our appointment."

"I should say not!" said Rob. "We have been looking forward to our visit to the paper mill ever since we saw you last."

"Hurry for the paper mill!" cried Jack, cutting a caper.

We entered the big mill and were conducted from room to room by an attendant who explained the uses and workings of the various machines that are used in the process of converting useless waste material into paper. In the first room we saw scores of women and girls sorting over the rags and removing all hooks and eyes, buttons, pins and so on, and cutting the rags into narrow strips on sharp scythes which were fastened to the tables at which they worked. These strips were being carefully sorted into baskets. A revolving wire sieve removed the dust. Next we came to a large wooden boiler, into which the cloth was thrown and washed clean with caustic soda and lime. The attendant explained to the boys that all ink had to be removed from print papers and all sap and resin from the wood chips from which some of the paper was made.

After this we came to an elliptical tub. This is the engine which the clever man from Holland invented but, instead of a windmill, electricity is now used. Here the rags are ready to be turned into pulp. It is a huge machine. The big tub is divided into two compartments. Under the curved box cover a cylinder with over 50 dull steel blades attached to the shaft revolves swiftly over steel bars. The blades draw out the fiber of the rags by a kind of action much like that of shearing. It takes three or four hours for the first process of the machine, that of washing the material thoroughly, to be accomplished.

"It is called 'half stuff' when it is washed," said the man who was showing us about. "Now it is emptied into vats and bleached white with chloride of lime."

"It ought to be clean by this time, I should think," said Jack.

"My, how white and fluffy it is!" exclaimed Rob, looking at the beautiful snow-white, half beaten mass of pulp.

"It has to go back into the engine again and be reduced to fine pulp this time," said the man, leading us to the huge vat which contained a liquid mass, the color of rich cream. This was the pulp mixed with water. The natural yellow color is changed to bluish by a little blue color mixed into it.

We now entered a long room containing an immense machine, extending the entire length of the room and looking "as long as a train of cars," Jack said. It is really made up of a series of machines placed in a row. This is the real paper-making machine, which converts the pulp into paper. It consists of a screen, vat, wire cloth, press or felt rollers, dryers, calendars, reels and slitters.

"This endless wire web arrangement was invented by a Frenchman," said the man. "It takes the place of the old hand mold that they used to use. Now you can make a paper of great length, width and uniform thickness. The Frenchman's invention has been improved upon from time to time."

"Now, then, boys, let us get this thing clearly, so that we shall not forget the different processes, one by one. This revolving vat on the right of the machine is supplied by a pump with a constant supply of pulp. The screen here removes all imperfections. A stop-cock regulates the supply of pulp, and so controls the thickness of the paper. The paper pulp, diluted with water, flows over an apron upon an endless wire netting which has 5000 holes to the square inch. As the water escapes through the wire net the fibers of the pulp are gently shaken together. This roller of fine network prints the 'water marks' which show the word 'woven' on the paper. When the wires are stretched only one way the word 'laid' is printed. It is laid paper, you see."

"I feel," said Rob.

"You have heard of 'foolscap' paper, haven't you, boys? That is how it came to be named. The picture of a cap and bells was water-marked on the paper."

"I have always wondered how it came to be called that," said Jack.

We walked along beside the machine and saw the newly made wide sheet of wet paper moving on to an endless felt belt, by which it was conveyed between iron press-rolls, around a dozen steam dryers, then around smooth calendars; next upon the reels, and finally through slitters. Then the sheets pass into a sticky liquid, and between knives. After that the long, soft paper, freed from moisture, is smoothed, sized and wound on reels.

"You boys couldn't keep up with the making of this paper, even if you were to run as fast as you could," said I. "Think what that means. Pretty rapid work, eh?"

In the finishing room the paper is smoothed once more, cut into sheets, ruled, sorted, counted, folded, stamped, and put up in reams, quarter-reams and half-reams, to be made into books and letter-paper.

The coarser papers are made on a revolving cylinder, which gathers the pulp on the surface of its wire work. Waste papers, straw, old ropes, jute and other materials make good common papers. Nothing needs to be wasted.

"What are bank notes made of?" inquired Rob.

"That is made from linen," I answered. "Silk fiber is run in, to prevent its being copied. Certain marks are made on the paper. Sometimes red silk threads are run in."

"What kinds of wood are used?" asked Jack.

"Poplar, spruce and bass-wood, mostly. The bass-wood and poplar are

excellent. Lately they have begun to use common grasses, I have heard, which make a very soft and transparent quality. Letter paper is made from linen and cotton mixed. Printing paper is made from wood pulp, with rags added when it is to be made into books and magazines. That gives it more body, I suppose."

"One-third of the paper used in the

and carry this food to the plants. A spoonful is placed on the short thick stem of each plant, just where the leaves spread out in a great rosette. In a short time the food has disappeared, and the leaves stand up fresh and stiff again. There is no opening in the plant stem or in the leaves, yet the tulip has had its repast, and is satisfied.

lighted. What a lot of lovely things were being packed into this April day! Through the lanes again clanked the horses, and reaching home, the children hunted up the magazines and papers. Daddy and Cousin Francis got the vegetables; Mother provided fresh baked loaves, buns, oranges and apples.

The horses were waiting: the whole



Little lamb, a-walking down the long highway to the town

Little Lamb A-Walking Down

Little lamb, a-walking down the long highway to the town, Would you like my parasol, Gloves and rosebud hat and all? I should like the folk to see What a beauty you can be. Little lamb, a-walking down The long highway to the town!

Bluebells

"Oh, Mother, Cousin Francis has come over to invite us to go into the woods and pick bluebells today," cried Alice, running in from the garden one bright April morning. "He wants to pick enough to take to the men on a lightship, because these men do not get fresh flowers very often, nor have the chance of seeing them grow. Cousin Francis knows the captain. Do say that we may go, Mother!"

"All of us, Mother!" exclaimed Betty, Donald, and Susie.

"You shall all have a holiday," said Mother. "Daddy will take the Scottish cart; we will pack up our lunch and have it in the wood. Be ready in half an hour."

In just 30 minutes' time the four children stood on the front steps waiting for the Scottish cart. "Hurrah!" cried Donald, as it came in sight. Daddy on the box, the two horses eager to be off. Soon they started, mother, the four children, and Cousin Francis.

Through the lanes they went, green trees bursting forth on every side, spring flowers in the hedgerows and fields, bees humming, birds singing, the horses' hoofs ringing on the hard road.

Reaching the gate leading into the wood, and leaving the Scottish cart and horses to the groom's care, the whole party trooped into the woods, which were blue with bluebells. How the children enjoyed it, listening to the birds, scattering hither and thither, filling their baskets with the pretty blue flowers. Presently a halt was called, baskets compared.

"We have quite enough bluebells," said Cousin Francis. "We will have lunch, then we will get the flowers to their destination while they are fresh."

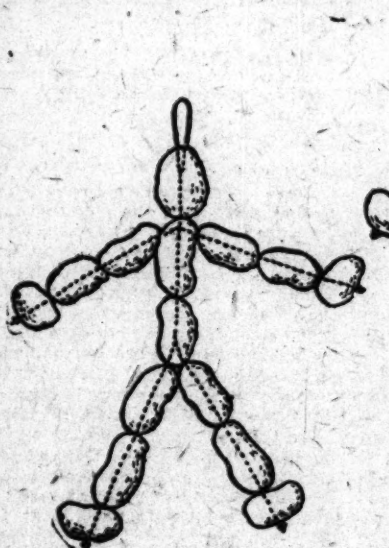
Lunch was enjoyed under the branches of an old oak tree; peeps of the beautiful blue sea could be seen; a red lightship far out.

"I have a fine plan," said Daddy. "We will drive home again, get fresh vegetables out of the garden, some of the latest papers and magazines. These will go with the bluebells. Then, Cousin Francis, if you will take us we will all go with you to yonder, and take these good things to the lightship before and were very de-

party again got into the Scottish cart and drove away, this time to the sea, down the high street of a tiny seaside village, at the bottom of which all dismantled. A steam pinnace was waiting to take them to the lightship. The children took their place, Daddy, Mother, Cousin Francis, too, the baskets of good things was carried down, put on board, and the white pinnace steamed away leaving the little village far behind. On they went, over the sparkling blue waves till they reached the lightship.

They were soon on board being heartily welcomed by the captain and men, who, when they saw the bluebells, vegetables, fruit, cake, fresh bread and papers, set up a cheer.

The children enjoyed it all immensely. The captain of the lightship invited them to inspect the ship; he



How to dress peanut dolls

showed them how the revolving light was worked, he explained the gong which warned when fog obscured the light.

Then it was time for all to go home. With many thanks and promises to come again, the party got into the pinnace once more. Shore was reached as dusk was setting in; the light of the lightship was doing its work, its bright rays shining over the water as the Scottish cart drove up the tiny street.

A Windy Day

When the winds blow, I close my eyes and see White clouds, and high kites that long to go free, Blue ocean and whitecaps, gulls flying low.

Green, swaying pine-trees—when the winds blow,

Black Bill in the Button Box

Nurse opened the lid of her Humpty Dumpty button box and dropped in a small black button.

Black Bill was his name, and looking round at the white pearl buttons, the fancy buttons and the big buttons off Nurse's winter coat, he saw he was much the smallest one there.

"Hello! you fellows," he began cheerily, "all of you out of work I see."

"Sir," said a blue button with great dignity, "we are enjoying a well-earned holiday."

"Oh!" said Bill, and I rather think he winked.

"It's a pity, it's a pity," he muttered, looking round again.

"What's a pity?" called half a dozen voices sharply.

"Why that you are none of you small enough to be sewn on to a boot."

Every button in the box rolled round with surprise—to be sewn on to a boot—why such an idea had never entered their beautiful pearl heads.

Bill noticed nothing. "I think we've met before," he remarked to a fat button called Pearly.

"Where, pray?" she asked.

"Every morning," said Bill with a grin, "when Priscilla buttoned up her wrist on her right wrist band, and I was on her left boot, two from the top. I often thought about you."

"Very kind of you, I'm sure," said Pearly trying to look grand, "but I should rather like to know why."

"You didn't have much fun," Bill told her. "A boot's the only place to live on. Think how we travel around."

"My little black friend," said Pearly, "do you imagine Priscilla leaves her wrists at home when she goes for a walk?"

Bill laughed, and for such a small button he laughed very loud.

"That's true," he said. "But even if you go you can't see what's happening, you're so high up in the air."

"You must miss a lot of things," Pearly told him, "you're so near the ground."

"Yesterday," Bill said, "I saw a green frog jump through the grass and he had legs longer than Priscilla's boots."

"Yesterday," retorted Pearly, "I saw a thrush singing in the thorn bush."

"Once," remarked Bill (in a tone of voice that said this will settle it), "once I saw a mole with a funny pink nose."

"Once," replied Pearly, "I saw a butterfly break out of his chrysalis."

"One day a puppy dog licked me," and Bill's nod said you can't beat that.

"One day a pussy cat rubbed her nose up against me," and Pearly needed back.

"I've seen little wild strawberries growing in the grass."

"I've seen red raspberries hanging on the canes."

"I'm brushed every day with a boot brush."

"I'm clean and never need brushing at all."

"Black Bill and Pearly, you little shavers listen to me," said a deep voice, and a big button rolled in between them. "I've been sewn on many different garments and pushed through many different buttonholes and my opinion is that there is fun to be had wherever you are—more to be seen than you'll ever notice and more to be thought of than you'll ever think. You could argue from now till tomorrow and not be one bit 'forrider'."

Pearly grinned and Bill threw back his black head and laughed.

"It's true," he said. "I'd like to have seen the butterfly come out of his chrysalis. Pearly."

"And I," muttered Pearly, "wouldn't have minded seeing the mole with his pink nose myself."

And a bag of peanuts and a workbag. "I do! I do! I do!" cried all the little girls eagerly, and Bobby-Boy, who was sitting on the floor in a corner building a house, came trotting up at the prospect of fresh fun, saying "Me too!" and dragging his high-chair to the table.

Aunt Rhoda made all the children sit down round the table, in the middle of which she emptied out her bag of peanuts. Then, selecting some of them, she laid them out before her as to form a head, body, arms, and legs, and showed the children how to do the same, choosing nuts which matched well in size, selecting a nice round one for the head, two small neat ones for the hands, and a pair as much as possible the shape of wooden sabots for the feet.

When each child had selected and placed the nuts, some adding more so as to make their figures taller, she gave a strong darling needle threaded with stout thread to each, and showed them how, after making a good knot, to thread straight up through one foot, leg, the body and head, and then leave an end of cotton about four inches long. Next, beginning at the other foot, to pass up that leg, through the body, and again out through the head, at a little distance from the other thread. The second thread was then cut off at the same length as the first and the two knotted together. After this the arms were threaded in the same way and sewed firmly on to the body at the shoulders.

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Her own figure Aunt Rhoda turned into a lady, by making the gown in the shape of a kimono with wide sleeves, binding it down the front and round the ends of the sleeves with slips of the plain colored paper to represent the silk lining, and adding a large sash sewn into a fine bow at the back.

"And now for their hair," she said, bringing out a skein of black wool.

Of this she cut a bunch of 18 or 20 strands twice the length of the figure for each child, tying it firmly in the middle with one thread of the wool. Pitting this central point to the forehead of each peanut-man, she fastened it with black sealing wax, making it stick to the head all over in the same way; she then showed the children how to plait the long ends into five Chinese pig-tails, tying them with tiny scraps of the wool at the end; while, in the case of her own Chinese lady she plied the hair upon the head, sewing into it tiny rosettes and fans of colored and gold paper. Then, as the finishing touch, she drew a face for every figure with pen and ink, and, as a crowning joy, produced six penny Japanese umbrellas, one for each.

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The Peanut Party

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"Who wants to come to my peanut party? Who wants to learn to make peanut Chinamen?" asked Aunt Rhoda gayly, as she laid on the table several rolls of Japanese crinkled paper, of the kind used for making lamp shades,

and a bag of peanuts and a workbag. "I do! I do! I do!" cried all the little girls eagerly, and Bobby-Boy, who was sitting on the floor in a corner building a house, came trotting up at the prospect of fresh fun, saying "Me too!" and dragging his high-chair to the table.

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Playing Magellan

"What shall we play today?" asked Dudley as Jane and Jim came running down to the beach.

"I'm going to be Magellan, and find a waterway to the Pacific," announced Jim. "See! I've brought my new sailboat and I'm going to draw maps in the sand and sail around the coast of South America."

Taking a pointed stick, Jim drew deep impressions in the wet, smooth sand, until he had a fair outline of North and South America, facing in such a way that the lower end of South America lay close to the water, which represented the Pacific.

"I'll whistle another boat for Jane, and one for me," said Dudley, who liked making things better than imagining adventures. "And we'll be part of your fleet!"

"That will be great!" agreed Jim. "Now we must make deep trenches around our continents of North and South America and fill them with water so that our fleet can sail close to the coast and hunt the waterway."

While Shipbuilder Dudley furnished the fleet, Jane and Jim dug trenches and carried water in their pails. Even Shag, the collie, helped in the play, for at Jim's bidding he joyfully dug a great hole, making the sand fly in every direction. His sharp claws dug so deep that the hole filled with water of itself, and Jim called it "the Atlantic Ocean." When all was in readiness, Magellan summoned his fleet and spoke to his captains:

"Now that we have crossed the Atlantic," he said, "the hardest part of our voyage lies yet before us. We must sail down the unknown coast of this country (South America) and try every inlet, every river, until we find a way to the sea which Balboa named the South Sea. Are you ready to dare much for the sake of this discovery?"

"Aye, aye, sir!" answered Captain Dudley. "We will follow you and dare all that you dare!"

Crawling on their hands and knees the children piloted the little fleet along the coast of Jim's map. Magellan stopped at every harbor and sailed in as far as he could, but he always turned back. At last the commander said:

"Our food is nearly exhausted. We will land and hunt and replenish our stores for the voyage!"

This was the signal for Dudley to drop his role of Captain and turn into a native of South America. He had made himself a rude bow and some arrows. Stepping across the boundary line, he grasped his bow and arrows and approached the explorers curiously. As he could not speak their language he only grunted when they addressed him. But he gave them food in return for gifts they brought and seemed friendly until Magellan handed him a small pocket mirror. He took one look into the mirror and gave a great shriek and fled. Magellan and Captain Jane laughed heartily as they returned to their fleet.

They found Captain Dudley ready at his boat and they sailed on. Again the food became exhausted and the two captains threatened to turn back, but Magellan declared:

"We will sail on for we must soon come to the South Sea!"

Then at last the brave commander and his captains came to the small islands at the foot of South America and, sailing through the narrow passageways, saw the great water before them.

Magellan, assuming all the dignity at his command, declared: "We have found the way! These passageways shall be called 'The Straits of Magellan,' that the world may remember the man who persevered through trouble and hardship until he reached the goal! And now let us sail into the sea. It is so calm and peaceful, can we not name it something better than 'The South Sea'?"

"Pacific for peaceful!" declared Captain Dudley. And dropping his rôle of Captain he rushed into the blue waters, calling to the others who, like him, were in their bathing suits. "Let's do some exploring on our own account. The sand bar is high today. We can wade way out!"

DENIAL OF ALLEGED SECRET AGREEMENT

Italian Journal in New York Gives Evidence That Italo-Turkish Pact Was Purely Economic and Well Known

NEW YORK, New York.—The following flat contradiction of a cable report to the New York Times to the effect that Italy had negotiated a secret treaty with the Turkish Nationalists, appeared in a recent issue of the "Progresso Italo-Americano":

"Yesterday's Times published a 'special cable' from its Paris correspondent, Mr. Edwin L. James. This cable announces the disclosure of the astounding fact that while Greece was fighting in Anatolia for respect of the terms of the Treaty of Sevres, signed by all the Allies, one of these allies, Italy, was bound by a secret treaty to the Nationalist Turks to prevent Greece from obtaining that for which it is fighting Mustafa Kemal's forces. The correspondent gave further particulars of the discovery of this surprising secret treaty. 'The agreement between Rome and Ankara,' he said, 'was made during the past month, at London, between Count Storza, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy, and Bekir Sami, Kemal's representative. It was well known at the time when France signed the agreement with the Nationalist Turks, announcing its inclination toward peace in Cilicia, that the Italians had made some agreement, but this agreement was not communicated to the other allies, and thereupon, last week, the English Government, acting, probably, for the Government of Athens, had sent instructions to its envoy at Rome to obtain information about this agreement.'

Note of Bluff

"In this revelation of ignorance or ill-will there could not, and there should not, be missing the basic note of 'bluff' which, in the brain of certain commentators and demonstrators of politics in this country, is like the tympanum of the church organ in its cadences. And here is the bluff: 'It will not be surprising,' said the correspondent, 'if other nations have something to say in regard to the execution of which would not be exactly in keeping with the policy of the open door in Turkey, a policy which, incidentally, the government at Washington has recently made the object of its earnest attention.'

"Now the astounding secret which, as Mr. James announces, was discovered in France, was so little a secret that the 'Corriere della Sera' of March 15, which was about the date of the conclusion of the so-called secret Italo-Turkish agreement referred to by the American correspondent, published the following cable from London under date of March 14:

"The agreement which, as is well known, was signed last evening, at the headquarters of the Italian Commission, by Count Storza and the president of the Ottoman Commission, consecrates the Italo-Turkish plan of Italian cooperation in the economic-mineral-agricultural field in the vast territory which lies between Adramiti Gulf and Adalia, stretching its narrow belt as far as Konia. This selfsame agreement contains the formal acceptance, by Turkey, of the Italian economic privileges in the Hermecia Basin. It marks besides future stability, the beginning of extensive and close cooperation by Italo-Turkish capital and energy, for the liberal development of the territory mentioned, which can be turned into what it was in olden times—one of the most prosperous strips of land in Asia.

Result of Much Labor

"The agreement is the result of hard and strenuous labor, under great difficulties, during the stay at London of Count Storza, on the part of the minister himself and his collaborators. The transaction at London presented numerous difficulties as to the privileges involved, although they were clearly stated in the well-known triple agreement drawn up at San Remo and signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, and, until now, there had constituted for the Turks a new ground for suspicion, and for dislike of the plan now formed, since, in the triple agreement, they had seen a menace to the integrity of Turkey. Only through Count Storza's action was the happy result achieved.

"Italy, who was the only one from the beginning to uphold the London conference, issued from it with the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, which, at the same time, corresponds perfectly to our material interests and our political ideals."

"The negotiations for this agreement were not a secret to the Allies. As a matter of fact, under date of March 9, the same 'Corriere della Sera' published the following cable from London:

"For several days there has not been another sign, neither in official communications nor in the allied meetings, in regard to the oriental problem; but this does not mean that the matter has been laid aside. The allied experts, especially, took it up in their private conversations. But something has happened which, if it does not improve the situation, will at least make it possible that it be examined from a point of view different from the one now presented.

Italy Upholds Sevres Treaty

"Italy was the first and the most tenacious in upholding the necessity to review the Treaty of Sevres, but at the same time it is she who has insisted that the Turks show moderation, and not indulge in exaggerated pretensions. Up to the present, the Turks, and especially the Kemalists, have appeared to be irre-

conciliable. They are so little inclined to follow the loyal councils of Italy, as to pretend that it is not suitable to insist upon the plan of an inquiry about Smyrna and Thrace, leaving the spoils to the Greeks and the Turks, who appear to be intent upon continuing the conflict. For the present the question is purely a matter of impression, and it will be well to suspend judgment until events have developed more fully.

"It is evident that the object is that of complete mystification, but we ask: Has the public not the right to be considered intelligent? If this right does not exist, according to certain correspondents, we prove here that it does exist, by certain visits from certain distinguished foreigners, who, fortunately, are always destined to go back with empty hands."

EDUCATION BOARD QUILTS IN PROTEST

New Hampshire Resignations Are Based on Alleged Political Interference of Legislative Acts With the Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire State Board of Education, with the exception of a single member, resigned yesterday as a protest against acts of the 1921 legislature, now adjourned, which, according to the board, constituted political interference with the public schools. The resigning member is Wilfred G. Lesard, diocesan superintendent of Roman Catholic schools. The resignation, in part, as follows: "The educational bill of 1919 was designed above all else to secure for the schools of New Hampshire complete freedom from political interference. It was hoped to create a plan of administration by which lasting policies should be established and by which it would be possible to expect a continuous and cumulative return from them.

"The mandate given to the Board of Education was to study and administer the educational needs of the state as a business proposition and to keep the schools out of politics.

"The challenge of the opportunity thus offered to give New Hampshire a leading place among the states intelligently solicitous to improve their system of public instruction was one which could not be denied, and the members of the Board of Education were happy to accept their appointments, because of the benefits to the State which they believed conscientious service would give.

"The practical effect of recent legislative acts, however, which the Governor has approved, is to take from the board the power of administering the law as a business proposition and transfer this responsibility to the Legislature.

"By depriving the state board of its authority to fix the salaries and terms of employment of the deputy commissioners and of other employees of the board, and by appropriating this authority to itself, the Legislature has done as much as can be done in any one act to put the schools into politics.

"Essential to the successful operation of the law of 1919 is the maintenance of a state-wide supervisory system, but the state's financial support of supervision has been so reduced as to discourage the employment of competent superintendents in the districts most in need of supervision.

"The so-called salary equalization bill wholly disregards the business principles by which private individuals and corporations safeguard their own interests. Such a measure would be destructive to any business enterprise, and it is, therefore, we believe, gravely detrimental to the conduct of the State Department of Education. It makes it impossible for the board to maintain the efficiency of the organization or the morale of the personnel whose spirit has been singularly loyal and devoted to the great work handed down to them.

"We are not willing to accept the responsibility of a law after the power to fix salaries and terms of employment of all our executive officers and employees has been taken from us.

"We cannot act as directors and managers of the most important business concern in the State after being deprived of the fundamental power on which successful management must depend, namely, the power to fix the salaries subject to the approval of the Governor and council as heretofore, and to fix the terms of employment of the executive officers, agents or employees in an organization for whose successful management we are to be held responsible.

"In this situation we have no alternative than to protest by resignation against this destructive action by a legislature which, with the Governor's approval, has made a pretense of saving money by reducing salaries of the commissioner of education and deputy commissioners in the total amount of \$2350. These officials are educational experts of long training, experience, high ability and successful service, and they cannot be replaced with persons of equal competency, even at the salaries now fixed by the board.

(Signed) "Frank S. Streeter, "Ralph D. Faine, "Thomas W. Fry, "John C. Hutchins."

RECORD OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

About 1200 Bills Sent to Governor—Smaller Budget—Motion Picture Censorship—Dry Enforcement Strengthened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The one hundred and forty-fourth annual session of the New York Legislature, which adjourned early yesterday morning, is credited with having enacted more constructive legislation than any other law-making body in a generation. Approximately 1200 bills were passed by Senate and Assembly and forwarded to the Governor for signature. The Legislature made good Gov. N. L. Miller's pre-election promise of economy by the adoption of a budget less by \$6,000,000 than that of the previous year.

Among the last bills passed was one bestowing upon Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States, the right to practice law in this State and to appear in its courts without taking the customary examinations. Another measure passed by the Senate and assured of concurrence by the Assembly was the Davenport bill providing that the computation for taxation of the losses or profits on stock transactions for income tax assessments be made on the basis of the purchase price, or the value of the stock on January 1, 1919, whichever is higher. It is estimated that this measure, which the Governor is expected to approve, will save income taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Motion Picture Censorship

The motion picture censorship bill was another important and much discussed measure passed. This establishes a state motion picture censorship commission with power to reject any and all objectionable films, and provides that all films must be licensed before being shown.

The Legislature voted to distribute \$25,000,000 immediately as a bonus to soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who served in the world war, and a commission was established to distribute a total of \$45,000,000 in bonuses. A fund was also established to aid disabled veterans of the war.

The military training and the narcotic drug control commissions were abolished, also more than 2000 places in the state service. Senate and Assembly concurred in a bill to abolish the office of New York City chamberlain, which carries with it a salary of \$12,000 a year and to transfer the duties of that office to the city comptroller. Charles L. Craig, comptroller, Robert B. Bruce, formerly city chamberlain, and others have been insisting for a long time that the office was unnecessary. This measure goes to Mayor John F. Hylan, whose close friend, Philip Berolzheimer, reputed to be a wealthy man, is now holding the office. The Mayor is expected to veto the bill.

Meyer-Martin Bill Passed

The Meyer-Martin bill amending the Donnelly anti-trust law to bar the Photo-Engravers Union from fixing prices, as it does now, for the photo-engravers, which was supposed to have been killed in the Senate on Thursday after Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had conferred with legislative leaders on the matter, was passed by the Assembly and sent back to the Senate, where it was also passed following a request by Governor Miller for its enactment. Another measure enacted following a message from the Governor established a water power commission to license hydro-electric corporations and to provide for the development of the water-power resources of the State by private interests.

The Mullin-Gage bill putting the enforcement of prohibition directly up to the police force, which has already gone into effect, was one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted at this session; a second was what has been commonly known as the Governor's transit bill. Another of the much-discussed measures acted upon by this Legislature was the Daylight Saving Act, which was repealed, but with permission to local municipalities to enact daylight saving legislation, should they so desire, a permission which has been profited by very largely throughout the State.

One other extremely important piece of legislation was the authorization of New York State to enter into a treaty with the State of New Jersey for the development of the port of New York.

Constitutional Amendments

Among constitutional amendments to be referred to the voters of the State at the November elections is one giving preference to veterans, even when not disabled, in civil service examinations and positions in cases where ratings are the same. Another would impose a literacy test upon all new voters in 1922.

Both Senate and Assembly passed the Lusk anti-secession bill, which provides that all school-teachers in the State must swear allegiance to national and state constitutions and submit to a loyalty test. It further provides that all educational associations and schools must obtain permits from the State Board of Regents. This bill is believed to be aimed against the Rand School of Social Science.

A movement to protect citizens of foreign origin in financial transactions, especially in the sending of money to relatives and friends in other countries, was begun through the efforts of Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo and much was accomplished with the active aid of Governor Miller. One of the important financial bills passed

was that permitting savings banks to transact money to other countries. The city charter is to be studied with special reference to its revision, according to another bill passed. Speaker H. Edmund Macchold of the Assembly declared that the Legislature has headed the demands of the people of the State for economy, and characterized the Governor as an exceptional and courageous leader. Charles D. Donohue, minority leader, on the other hand, described the activities of the session as a sacrifice of the rights of the cities and the people of the State.

Veto of Lusk Bills Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Various civil organizations opposed to the Lusk bills will meet today at the Civic Club to plan a further fight against them. These bills provide that teachers must take an oath of loyalty to state and federal Constitutions and require the licensing of all schools and educational institutions by the Department of Education. This is considered a direct blow against the Rand School of Social Science. Opponents of the measures recall the fact that both were passed by the Legislature of 1920, but vetoed by Governor Smith in response to the vigorous sentiment expressed against them. These opponents are hopeful that Governor Miller will recognize that sentiment and veto the bills also. They say that the bill requiring the licensing by state educational authorities of all private schools would apply to such institutions as the Modern Ferrer School, and the educational work carried on by unions.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL SURVEYED

Output in Europe for 1920 Is Shown to Have Been Reduced, With First Place Taken by America—Record Price Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports received by the United States Geological Survey indicate that while in 1913 Europe led all the countries as a producer of coal, contributing 54 per cent of the world's output, in 1920 she had yielded first place to North America and her share of the world's total had shrunk to 46 per cent.

"The prices reached were the highest of modern times," the Geological Survey declares, "and the quality of the output deteriorated."

Production of coal in the United States increased from 38.5 per cent of the total for the world in 1913, to 45.1 per cent in 1920, being the greatest factor in filling the void caused by the war in Europe. In that year American sea-borne exports of coal were 22,500,000 tons, five times what they were in 1913.

A world-wide investigation of the coal situation made by the Geological Survey indicates that the total output in 1920 was about 1,300,000,000 metric tons. This, although a great increase over 1919, was still 42,300,000 tons short of the output in 1913 the last year before the world war. The total production of the United States in 1920 was estimated at 586,000,000 tons, as compared with 495,000,000 tons in 1919.

German production in 1920 totaled 140,000,000 tons, as compared with 116,000,000 for the preceding year. Classified by Continents

Total production by continents is given as follows: North America, 601,800,000 in 1920, as compared with 531,800,000 in 1913, a gain of 13.1 per cent. South America, 1,700,000 in 1920, as compared with 1,600,000 in 1913, a gain of 6.3 per cent. Europe, 697,500,000 in 1920, as compared with 730,000,000 in 1913, a loss of 4.4 per cent. Asia, 76,800,000 in 1920, as compared with 55,800,000 in 1913, a gain of 36.9 per cent. Africa, 11,800,000 in 1920, as compared with 8,300,000 in 1913, a gain of 42.2 per cent. Oceania, 11,900,000 in 1920, as compared with 15,000,000 in 1913, a loss of 20.7 per cent.

Productions by Countries

The United Kingdom follows the United States in production, with 222,975,000 tons, showing a slight loss, the amount in 1919 having been 223,467,478 tons. Germany produced 140,757,435 tons of coal and 111,634,000 tons of lignite in 1920, as compared with 116,500,000 tons of coal and 95,800 tons of lignite in 1919.

France produced 24,300,000 tons of coal and 1,000,000 tons of lignite in 1920, as compared with 21,546,000 tons of coal and 395,000 tons of lignite in 1919.

Austrian production totaled only 133,173 tons of coal and 2,387,996 tons of lignite in 1920, which compares favorably with 92,784 tons of coal and 1,987,984 tons of lignite in 1919.

Belgium produced 22,418,535 tons of coal in 1920, and 18,342,940 tons in 1919. Figures for Russia, based on incomplete data, show 3,000,000 tons for each of the two years.

Simultaneously with the United States Geological Survey's figures showing that the production in the United States had increased approximately 100,000,000 tons over the preceding year, the National Coal Association issued last night an "appeal" to the country, particularly to the householders, to arrange now for the delivery of coal in the summer months. It cited figures to indicate that the car shortage will make it impossible for the producers to meet demands unless consumers order early.

RETAIL PRICE CUTS SEEN AS FIRST NEED

Report of Federal Trade Commission to President Harding Basis of His Recommendation for an Inquiry by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reduction of retail prices, "accompanied by such credit assistance as will prevent any undue financial disorder," should be the first move to bring down the cost of living, Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, advises President Warren G. Harding, in an analysis of economic conditions made public tonight.

The communication, which was forwarded in response to a request for information to place at the disposal of Congress, forms the basis of President Harding's recommendation that "without haste in accusation of profiteering, some suitable inquiry by Congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship, with helpfulness to both producer and consumer."

"The first object should be to increase rather than lessen the purchasing power of the ordinary consumer," says the report. "This will afford an immediate and double relief to the agricultural producer."

Shrinkage in Values Inevitable

Declaring that a shrinkage in values was inevitable following the disordered condition of the world's affairs, the report says that "normal conditions will be more quickly restored if the producer, the laborer, the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer will each share at once in the unavoidable loss, and further, that any effort by any element to place its share of the common loss on the shoulders of others, and more particularly of the consumer, can but result in a continuation of the conditions under which the country is now suffering."

Aside from the remedies which may be afforded by imported transportation and credit facilities, the Federal Trade Commission proposes to President Harding consideration of the following remedies:

"The passage of a bill which will meet judicial objections to the authority of this commission to continue its efforts to obtain and publish information respecting the ownership, production, distribution, cost, sales, and profits in the basic industries more directly affecting the necessities of life—shelter clothing, food and fuel—for the information of Congress and for the promotion of public welfare.

"Vigorous Prosecutions Urged

"Vigorous prosecutions under the anti-trust laws, including a re-examination of the reviewable decrees already entered in such cases, with a view to strengthen them to meet present conditions, including also a closer scrutiny of the so-called open price associations, to ascertain whether under the guise of beneficial associations they are in fact violating the laws. Examination of associations of distributors of cooperative purchases, and whether any of the activities of such association are not of public service.

"Positive encouragement of cooperative associations of agricultural producers and cooperative consumers organizations.

"The passage of measures aimed at the elimination of unnecessary consignment and brokerage operations including also 'gambling in futures,' pyramiding of reconsignments and of jobbing sales, while not possible in present market conditions, was one of the causes of the buyers' strike, from which we now suffer, and may reap whenever markets again become speculative.

"Calling a conference of official representatives of the trading nations of the world to consider the question of clearing the channels of international trade so as to eliminate undesirable combinations and to promote fair competition.

"Protection of the farmer against the more closely organized elements with which he has to deal, by extending federal assistance in giving more adequate and timely information concerning foreign and domestic market conditions and in affording more ample and suitable local market and storage facilities for the serviceable conservation of perishable farm products."

Causes of Failure of Deflation

Summing up the underlying causes for the failure of deflation to find adequate reflection in prices paid by the consumers, aside from unfair methods of competition and the important elements of transportation and credit,

the report emphasizes the following conditions:

"First—The excessive price of many basic commodities, prominent among which is coal, which vitally affects the cost of other commodities, to say nothing of the effect upon the health and comfort and upon the cost of living and buying power of the people.

"Second—The existence of hypothetical corporate monopolies and, in distinction to anti-trust laws, illustrated in the latter instance by the condition in another basic commodity, to wit, lumber, which was the subject of a recent report by this commission to the Department of Justice and upon which that department is now proceeding.

"Third—Open price associations, in many cases not challenged by the law, yet tending to bring about and maintain unduly high prices.

"Fourth—Interference with the channels of trade by distributors trade associations, particularly by activities tending to maintain an unnecessary number of inefficient 'regular' dealers, while shutting out new dealers seeking to sell at lower prices, especially cooperative purchasing and distributing organizations of consumers.

"Fifth—The conditions with respect to foreign combinations in the internal market, to which reference has already been made."

OBSERVANCE URGED OF LUTHER DAY

NEW YORK, New York.—Exactly 400 years ago today, Martin Luther followed the imperial herald from the hotel of the Knights of St. John past eager crowds which lined the streets of the city of Worms, into the presence of Emperor Charles V, and his council, and millions of Protestants the world over mark the anniversary by a suitable observance.

Commenting on the significance of the event and of the anniversary, President Harding has written: "On the occasion of the four hundredth celebration of Luther's stand before the Diet of Worms, I think there will be general agreement that Luther's firm advocacy of unfettered opinion deserves commemoration as one of the notable contributions toward mankind's intellectual emancipation. His fitting celebration will be a testimony to the fact that the world has, since his time, traveled far on the way to realizing his ideal of full individual liberty."

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS STEP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Another step in the movement for reduction of armaments has been taken by the governing body of the International Labor Office, which has decided to accept the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations to appoint six representatives on the temporary disarmament commission set up for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Council a report and proposals for the reduction of armaments. A cable message to that effect has been received by Ernest Greenwood, American correspondent of the International Labor Office. The proposal provided that the governing body of the International Labor Office should appoint six of its members, three of whom should be employers and three workers' representatives. The workers' representatives have agreed to appoint three delegates. The employers' representatives, however, have declined to take any part.

NEW YORK POLICE ENFORCE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Police are credited with having broken all records for activity in enforcing the new dry law by making 197 arrests in 24 hours. They followed instructions on Saturday to make hourly visits to every saloon, grill room, restaurant, café, cabaret and other place in their districts known to hold an excise license and to note anything even bordering on violation of the laws. Another important feature of Saturday's steps toward law enforcement was the issuance of search warrants by Judge Mitchell May of the county court, Brooklyn, and two raids as a result, in which liquor said to be worth \$4100 was confiscated and arrests were made.

DETROIT MEN REEMPLOYED

DETROIT, Michigan.—The 100,000 mark has been passed in reemployment of workers by the larger industrial plants here. The aggregate force of the 79 concerns was placed on Saturday at 100,347, an increase over the preceding week of 5126. Only 19 of the shops are now working on part time.

DRIVES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Former Member of New York Board of Education Would Have Collection of Money for Any Purpose Prohibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—In spite of the protest of William L. Etinger, superintendent of schools, and Frank D. Wilsey, who resigned from the Board of Education in this city, the Board has voted to permit committees for relief in Ireland and for rebuilding devastated France to collect funds in the public schools and has appointed a committee to arrange details for the drive. Collections for devastated France were to be made through small banks placed in the schoolrooms for contributions, the money to be used only for the building of schoolhouses in France. The method of collecting money for Irish relief was not announced.

"There have been altogether too many drives in our public schools," said Mr. Wilsey in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Since the beginning of the war \$200,000,000 has been driven through the schools for Liberty Bonds, Red Cross funds and other causes. It was agreed some time ago that no more campaigns for money would be permitted, but when the Hoover drive came along to feed the starving children of Europe that seemed such a righteous cause that once more the bars were let down and \$105,000 collected.

"These two committees who are now to be allowed to collect still more money from the school children are not national organizations like the Red Cross, for instance, but merely small local groups. They offer no evidence of starvation among the children of those countries, there is nothing to that effect in their letters. I have nothing against France or against Ireland, where there is a guerrilla war going on, which, however, does not prevent the farmers from planting their crops or milking their cows and so feeding their children.

"The other drives which have been made through the schools have been part of nation-wide appeals made by large organizations with substantial backing, like the Red Cross. These two committees, as I said, are merely local. In permitting them to collect funds in the schools the board is opening the way for all sorts of organizations, political and others, to demand similar privileges. This is not fair to the children, nor to their parents, many of whom are poor people, who cannot afford to be giving constantly to all sorts of causes.

"Before the war, the Board of Education had a strict rule that no money could be subscribed to any cause through the schools, and also a by-law which prohibited the giving of gifts to principals and teachers. I believe that the former policy and by-law should be adhered to most strictly, and that drives for money be entirely eliminated from the schools."

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Economics have supplanted politics as the center of concentration which should be observed by the modern universities, declared Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, speaking at the annual dinner of the New England alumni. He asserted that people are more interested in economic problems and that it behooves the leaders in education to recognize the signs of the times and lead the way.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECTS OF COAL INDUSTRY ON STEEL

National Iron Manufacturers in Great Britain Issue Statement Regarding Bearing of Miner's Wage on Their Business

LONDON, England.—The crisis in the coal industry is having a prejudicial effect on the steel trade, and the National Federation of Iron & Steel Manufacturers, in an official statement issued recently with regard to the coal situation, say:

In view of the important decisions about to be made in regard to wages in the coal industry, it is desirable that the bearing of the matter on the iron and steel industry, which is the largest consumer of industrial coal, should be understood.

1. As a result of the world slump in trade, the reduction in demand, and the consequent competition of continental material in the British and overseas market, the iron and steel output of Great Britain has fallen by 40 per cent.

2. The number of iron and steel workers on the pay rolls at the end of February had fallen to 71 per cent of the number on the pay rolls at the end of June, 1920.

3. Of the 71 per cent still employed, a very large proportion are on short time.

Difference in Prices

4. The minimum price of foundry pig iron in Great Britain during the latter part of 1920 was 25s. to 25s. 6d. per ton, according to locality. Today foreign foundry pig iron is being delivered at works in Great Britain at 13s. 6d. per ton. This difference, which is paralleled in semi-finished and even in finished steel products, indicates the extent of the tremendous readjustment of values with which the iron and steel industry is faced.

5. The value of the output of the heavy iron and steel trade (excluding wrought iron, galvanized sheets, and tin plates) in 1920 has been roughly estimated at £218,000,000.

6. This figure cannot be fully analyzed, but certain main items have been estimated as follows:

(a) Direct wages of the iron and steel workers in these branches are estimated at £51,250,000.

(b) The cost of the 25,000,000 tons of coal consumed by these sections of the trade is estimated at £46,250,000 (of which at least £24,000,000 represents coal miners' wages).

(c) The cost of converting 15,000,000 tons of coal into coke, while at least £15,000,000 represents home-produced ore. The wages of the British ore miners and most coke oven workers follow miners' wages (the balance, in addition to a large sum for taxation, had to cover imported ore, limestone, and all other materials, overhead interest, and debenture capital and profit).

7. Much the greater part of the £51,250,000 of iron and steel workers' wages is governed by the various sliding scales in operation throughout the country, and is already falling with the drop in iron and steel prices. In any case the whole of this item is within the control of the conciliation machinery of the trade itself.

8. The cost of material valued in 1920 at over £70,000,000 (of which nearly £56,000,000 is direct wages) depends upon the present negotiations in the coal industry.

9. On behalf of the miners it has been claimed that iron and steel workers are so much better paid than coal miners that the wages of the former should be cut before the miners are asked to accept a reduction.

But this argument is based on misconception, for the following reasons:

(a) It is evident that every item in the cost of producing iron and steel must be reduced.

(b) Iron and steel workers' rates of wages are already falling automatically through the operation of the sliding scales, while their earnings are also reduced by unemployment and short time.

(c) Miners' earnings compare favorably with iron and steel workers' earnings, for although in the latter industry there are a few highly paid jobs in which a good deal more can be earned than in any colliery, the average earnings in the first nine months of 1920 (i.e., excluding the period when conditions were disturbed by the miners' strike) were at the rate of £246 a year in the iron and steel industry, compared with £226 in the mining industry, to the latter of which must be added the advantages of cheap coal and in many cases housing accommodation at less than an economic rent. Moreover, the miner works a fewer number of shifts per week than the iron and steel workers. The miners' earnings compare with £12 a year before the war—an increase of 175 per cent; the iron and steel workers' earnings with £92—an increase of 167 per cent.

SEARS, ROEBUCK OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An official of Sears Roebuck & Co. says: "The worst is behind us, and the future is bright. We received 5000 orders in the Chicago plant Friday. Average sale now runs about \$8. against \$10 a year ago, representing the decline in prices. This year's sales should run \$200,000,000 to \$210,000,000, comparing favorably with any year except the last two. Position as to inventory is favorable. A large portion consists of winter goods, which will not have to be laid in this fall, which have been written down to a point where profit can be shown on all sales."

PRICES IN FRANCE DECLINE

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York office of the Federal Reserve Board has received a cable from the General Statistical Bureau of France giving wholesale and retail price indexes for France for March. Wholesale prices declined 5 per cent during the month, whereas retail prices showed a decrease of 8 per cent.

WILD & STEVENS, INC. PRINTERS' ROLLERS

5 Purchase Street, Boston 6, Mass.

ELECTRIC ROADS GAIN IN EARNINGS

Operating Revenue of 127 Lines in 1920 were 16.3 Per Cent More Than in 1919

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Operating revenue of 127 electric railways in 1920 amounted to \$287,553,740, compared with \$249,751,971 in 1919, an increase of 16.3 per cent, according to figures compiled by the American Electric Railway Association. Operating expenses in 1920 were \$209,695,214, compared with \$176,385,321 in the previous year. This was an increase of 18.5 per cent. The operating ratio in 1920 was 73.1 per cent, and in 1919 it was 72.8 per cent.

These companies were able to carry to gross income in 1920 a sum representing a gain of 4.4 per cent, after deductions, the amount credited to net increased 24.5 per cent. The ratio of the 1920 gross income to fixed charges was 119.4 per cent, against 115.3 per cent in 1919, a gain of 3.1 per cent, while the ratio of net to operating revenue was 3.4 per cent, against 3.2 per cent the year before, a gain of 5.7 per cent.

The increase of 16.3 per cent in railway operating revenue was made possible by higher fares in 1920, a number of companies having received permission during the year to increase rates. Only a small portion of this gain can be attributed to larger traffic, as revenue passengers carried increased but 4.6 per cent over 1919, while car miles operated increased only 3.2 per cent.

Of the various items in costs of operation, power displayed the greatest increase at 25.9 per cent over 1919. This was due principally to the high prices for coal. Expenses under "conducting transportation" were larger by 18.1 per cent. Included in this are trolleyman wages, most companies having found it necessary to grant increases. Maintenance of way was larger by 17.9 per cent, and equipment costs increased 15.5 per cent.

Of the 127 companies 72 operate in cities and 55 are interurban. While the ratio of net to operating revenue of the city companies was increasing from 2.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent, that of interurban companies was dropping from 9.2 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

For all 127 companies railway operating revenue was 44.2 cents per car mile in 1920, compared with 38.5 in 1919, an increase of 13.9 per cent, while railway operating expenses were 34.7 cents in 1920, compared with 29.3 in the previous year. Net income per car mile was 1.6 cents, while in 1919 it was 1.2 cents, an increase of 33.3 per cent.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Members of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange have voted to trade in refined sugar futures. The board of managers set May 2 as the date on which to start such trading, with July as the first delivery month. A banking syndicate, headed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the National City Bank of New York, and the Royal Bank of Canada, has underwritten an acceptance credit to be granted to the Sugar Financing Export Company, a Cuban company formed to assist Cuban growers and manufacturers of sugar.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of J. M. Dudley has been proposed for transfer to W. M. Carlebach for a consideration of \$91,000. The last sale was at \$95,000.

The Governor of Missouri has signed a bill authorizing the issue of common and preferred stock of no par value by corporations, with the exception of those doing a trust company, banking or building and loan business.

Overstock of goods at Manila is estimated at 55,000,000 pesos, consisting chiefly of cotton piece goods, and with trade slow it will require months to work them off, say advisers to the Daily News Record.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK COMPARISONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

April 15 1921 April 15 1920 April 15 1919

Gold reserves 1921 1920 1919

Coin and cts. \$227,637 \$213,323 \$189,229

Settlement fund 466,341 504,061 360,088

Gold with frgn agencies 112,781

TU held by bk 733,878 817,382 662,009

With F R act 1,246,558 1,306,949 1,170,313

Redemp fund 146,443 139,678 123,832

Total gold 2,336,879 2,564,310 1,955,234

U S Gov bonds 25,914 25,547 26,759

U S Gov notes 19 19 65

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A GREAT GIVER

Memories of Sir Hugh Lane
Pictures are many. Discriminators are few. So rare are the connoisseurs who, with unerring instinct, can select a fine picture from an assemblage of good, bad, and indifferent works that I could count those I have known on the fingers of one hand. Sir Hugh Lane was one of them. Indeed, I should place him first. He did not derive his knowledge from books. He rarely opened an art volume. He had a flair for a fine picture, an instinct that amounted to genius. It was born in him. There was apparently no reason why this Irish boy, who spent his childhood in Galway, should love all beautiful things so ardently, and should become a great connoisseur and patron of art.

He did not paint or draw; he attended no art school; he loathed lectures; the only art tuition he ever had was in the picture gallery of Martin O'Connell. At the age of eighteen he was given a post in the O'Connell shop, at a salary of twenty shillings a week; his duties were anything—clerking, running, measuring. But he was among pictures, all he wanted, handling them, hearing them talked about. That was enough for Hugh Lane. In a few years' time, while he was still in his twenties, he had amassed a fortune, simply through purchasing fine pictures cheap and selling them dear. When he was offered ten thousand pounds a year to become buyer for a famous firm of dealers he said to Lady Gregory, "It would be a very poor year in which I couldn't make ten thousand pounds."

But making money through picture-dealing was not the aim of Hugh Lane's life. Had he been only a successful dealer in pictures his life would never have been written by his aunt, Lady Gregory; and I, after reading the book, should not have been sitting here dreaming of this wonderful friend, going over, year by year, our meetings, talks, and art adventures—and the end, that sudden news of the sinking of the Lusitania.

Hugh Lane was half Don Quixote. That was his charm, and his unflinching interest. He could always make money by picture dealing, for he could go into any great auction room, in a European capital or any little shop anywhere had picked up a bargain. He wasted no time; he went straight to what he wanted, but he had to be careful, because, when he was after a thing, the others, the sheep, were quickly after it too. How often, at a great auction sale, when the bids were mounting curiously rapidly, have I turned to my neighbor and said, "Way!" And he has answered, "Lane's bidding."

All this was exciting and strange. Genius is ever strange. But it was Lane the Giver, not Lane the Buyer that interested and interests the world. Turn to Appendix I of Lady Gregory's life of him, and under the heading "Pictures Given and Bequeathed To The National Gallery of Ireland," you will find a list of sixty-two works, including Titian, Rembrandt, Goya, El Greco, Clandon, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Chardin.

In Appendix II, there is a list of nearly two hundred works of art given and bequeathed by him to the Dublin Municipal Art Gallery, his child, a collection of modern pictures hardly second to any in the world.

In Appendix III there are thirty-nine works, each one a connoisseur's piece, modern French and Dutch pictures, chosen and bought by Hugh Lane. These thirty-nine are the pictures about which there has been the horrid dispute, a fate that seems so often to follow Irish matters. He offered them, under conditions, to Dublin, but Dublin was ungrateful; he offered them, under conditions, to London, and London was ungrateful. Now each city wants them, and is prepared to meet the conditions. In his bestowal of these pictures Lane shifted from London to Dublin, and from Dublin to London, as the balance of courtesy and discourtesy shifted—why do educated people, instead of taking a gift gladly, continue to look the horse in the mouth? Finally Lane made a codicil in favor of Dublin, he omitted to have it witnessed so legally the thirty-nine belong to London. There, I think, they will remain, for trustees, like governments and corporations, have a corporate conscience. Correspondence on this subject is now raging in the London Times, but as each side repeats the arguments made in 1917 there is little profit in the letters. Meanwhile these enchanting pictures are delightful Londoners, and it is virtually certain that they will form the nucleus of the Gallery of Contemporary Foreign Art that will form a new wing of the Tate Gallery on Father Thames.

Wherever they remain they come from that Great Giver—Hugh Lane—who made money that he might buy pictures to give away, by choice, to Ireland. Dublin has almost all. She might have had all had she been ordinarily grateful. But there are always people—some people—who suspect generosity.

This strange, lovable, obstinate, impulsive, generous man, who delighted on the same day, in the same hour, in puny economies and gigantic expenditures (the economies were in food, the expenditures in art) was forever buying himself, arranging exhibitions, founding galleries, and encouraging artists of merit. The inception of the Johannesburg and Cape Town galleries were due to him; he made the art world take an interest in Irish art; by giving commissions to artists of his choice he set the Irish National Portrait Gallery going; he gave Augustus John his first big commission; every young artist of talent found a friend in Hugh Lane, and his general

rule was "selling pictures by old painters, to buy pictures by living painters." He did not deal in the works of living men; he bought them so that he might present fine modern pictures to Dublin.

He was a highly strung man; he enjoyed excitement, and he never attempted to conceal it. What he felt he showed. Each deal, each auction was a new adventure to him. I strolled into a London auction room one afternoon, and at once felt the excitement. The reason was plain. Lane was bidding. The object of his desire was a dirty, battered half-length of a man. The smaller dealers had been shaken off, the hundred-pound mark had been passed, and the bidding had risen to five-pound jumps. Lane saw me advancing. He beckoned. "Who's against me?" he cried in a stage whisper. I withdrew, peered about, returned to him, and muttered the name of a well-known dealer. He threw up his arms, then covered his face. How he loved a melodramatic gesture! But although acting, his quick eyes and quick brain were on the auctioneer. He doubted his raise, he jumped to a fifty-pound increase, and the dirty, battered half-length was knocked down to him for something under three hundred pounds. "Now, come with me," he cried, "we'll have some fun." He led me behind the screen, tipped the porter, got the picture, threw the frame away, tucked the dirty canvas under his arm, and dragged me across St. James's Street (it was the height of the season) to his club. We descended to the dressing room; he worked upon the picture with the club soap, his handkerchief, and his caressing fingers that seemed to draw the color out. Gradually a figure emerged, a bearded man in armor with a red sash across his breast. Still working on the surface with those long, understanding fingers, he gave me a quick look over his shoulder, and said, "What is it?" Half in fun I answered, "Looks like a Genoese Van Dyck." "That's just what it is," he replied. "But how did you know when it was all covered in dirt?" I inquired. "How did I know?" he repeated. "I know."

After the war broke out we were motoring one day through Sussex. His Humber motor was his one extravagance, and Tinko, a Pekinese, always went with him. Those Saturday or Sunday jaunts had two objects, to look for the ideal old manor house that he wanted to buy, and to investigate bric-a-brac shops. His quickness was uncanny. Again and again when dashing through a town or village he would shout to the chauffeur, "Stop." He had seen something in a bric-a-brac window. Rarely was the stoppage profitable. Once, when we were delayed by soldiers on the march, after waiting to them, and shouting encouragement, he threw himself back on the seat and cried, "Oh, that I could go to sleep until it's all over."

Lindsay House on the Chelsea Embankment that he bought and remodeled at great cost was not an extravagance. He designed it as a noble setting for his noble collection. There, on certain days, his sister received distinguished guests at his Queen Caroline, rustic Chippendale table, and on the walls were masterpieces; there, on almost the last time I saw Hugh Lane, was Rodin. "Talk to him," whispered Hugh. I caught him by the French, and said something about the sadness of the darkened streets. "No," said Rodin, "not sad, beautiful."

The last gift of this Great Giver was to cable from America to London ten thousand pounds to the Red Cross for a Sargent blank canvas.

Q. R.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF
"MODERN PAINTING"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The work of P. A. de Laszlo, M. V. O., London portrait painter, is the subject of the second issue of the Studio's illustrated series of "Modern Painting," recently published in London. It contains eight excellent reproductions in color chosen from among the worthiest examples of this artist's portraits and genre art pictures. Mme. Letellier, Mme. Edwards, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Elmir Feitel are the four very dissimilar types selected to represent the field of portraiture; three are pictures largely devoted to children, called, "The First Drawing Lesson," "Johnny," and "Bubble-Blowers," while the remaining picture is an interior, "Lord and Lady Lee at Chequer."

A very readable foreword by A. L. Baldry serves to help the reader to appreciate the refinement and sincerity of the work of one of "England's most popular and successful living artists."

"He has gained his position," to quote Mr. Baldry, "by proving over and over again that he is fit to occupy it and that his success has come not from some happy accident but from prolonged and serious effort along the right lines. His work pleases because there is in it the reflection of a great mind; it convinces because it embodies the results of years of searching observations and assiduous practice in the mechanism of painting. There is about it, too, a rather remarkable suggestion of sustained enthusiasm; success has not blunted Mr. de Laszlo's sensibilities and has not diminished his interest in his subjects. Every new canvas is to him a new excitement; every fresh sitter is yet another revelation of character and affords yet another problem of drawing, tone, and color, for him to work out. He has still the student's hopefulness, the young man's confidence that he is going to do something much better than he has ever done before, and he approaches each piece of his work with the intention to make it the complete and perfect thing of which he dreams."



Heroic statue of Simon Bolivar by Sally James Farnham

SALLY JAMES
FARNHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York — Sally James Farnham, whose heroic statue of Simon Bolivar will be unveiled in Central Park on April 19, works in clay with something of that independence of thought and action which made him worthy of the special honors which the republics of the United States and Venezuela are now showing upon him. Something of the strong disregard of established institutions which distinguished Bolivar permeates the work of the sculptress who has now memorialized him for American eyes. And this refreshing freedom from traditional precepts of form and technique, chief charm of a vivid individualism, pervaded the whole interview which she gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in her studio yesterday.

"There," she exclaimed as she held a straight rule upright in front of the clay nose of Warren Gamaliel Harding, "my armature is too far forward again and that, as you may know, is very bad."

So the mass of plant and cool green, which was gradually growing into the features of the President of the United States, was moved back a bit, and the sculptress continued:

"You know, I have been criticized for lack of technique, or rather for lack of the technique taught in art schools. And that is not surprising, for I had no art schooling. In a hospital once they brought me some clay and I made a figure that everybody thought was funny. I've been making clay figures ever since and there are still people who call them absurd."

"Frederick Remington was one. He called my first piece, a Spanish dancer, exceedingly ugly, but full of ginger; 'go ahead,' he said. And I've been going ahead, being myself in my work, doing things as I see them and refusing to do them as others see them."

"A certain amount of schooling, or of the knowledge of traditional principles which the schools teach, is necessary, of course. But the schools are too much alike, and the real artist is he who expresses his own individuality in his work; otherwise why call it his? The individual Japanese sword-maker had a peculiar way of hammering the blade to distinguish it as his own. Why should not the artist today be as eager to make his work speak of his own method and individuality?"

"One difficulty about schools is that pupils imitate their masters. If they are not strongly enough individualized in their own ideas about this thing called technique, they are likely to turn out piece after piece which speaks not of them but of their master. And sometimes it takes years for them to overcome this. Those who are strong enough to do so learn everything they can from the master and then apply that knowledge, not in his way, but through the focus of their own individuality."

"All this seems clear and simple to me. And yet there are plenty of people who believe that art schooling is essential if one is to be an artist. But

being an artist is something which is exceedingly individual, something which comes from the inside out, not from the outside in, or it is nothing but imitation."

"One great trouble about art today is that most people working in all branches of it lack simplicity in their work. Artists should deduce a lesson from animals, from the simplicity of their methods of doing things. Some of the new French work has been a relief, because of its peculiar simplicity, always effective when it is not affected. For sincerity and simplicity are inseparable."

She turned to look again at a news photograph of the President, adding, as she did so, a little more sturdiness and form to his chin.

"Very likely," she laughed, "I'm not doing this with the slightest technique. They say I have none and probably they are right. If I have any I know it is very bad. But I know what I want to do. I want to make my work look alive. That is the first appeal to me in any work of art. That is why I admire Saint-Gaudens' 'Grief' in Washington more than all his other work; it lives before your eyes, it is full of sincerity. And I try to express the characters of the subject out to bring the inside of the subject out. A mere likeness is nothing. It is empty of art. What is the man really like? That is the question. Not entirely, you see, what he looks like. And to get that you must make your statues, your portrait busts, think."

She ceased for a moment from hammering the Harding armature.

"Now this," she smiled, "isn't doing much thinking right now. I'm just building on the clay of the man. But when I get to Washington tomorrow and unlimber this right in the same room with the living man Harding, this piece will begin to think. I will learn what Mr. Harding is himself, and the bust will not only begin to look more like him, it will begin to be him. That is."

"In so far as I put my own technique, which very likely is an outland technique, into practice."

"What she meant was quite clearly expressed in a bust of Herbert Hoover nearby. It was unmistakably like Hoover, but there was a suggestion of a dimple in the right cheek, a congenial wrinkle under the eyes, that freed the whole expression from the stilted tones of the photographic. Here, as Mrs. Farnham said, was a man who could be masterful with men and playful with children."

"To show what the man himself is," she continued, "is not easy, of course. One thing you have to know is what to leave out. That applies to all the arts. You will use your own knowledge of it, in writing this interview, I'm quite sure."

Here she was asked for her opinion of Clara Sheridan's Russian leaders. "Excellent work," she replied. "She dares to do things as she sees them, and her pieces have vitality and strength."

Mrs. Farnham is not, however, of what Mrs. Sheridan would call "the new school," whose chief characteristic is the elimination of detail. And yet Mrs. Farnham heartily approves that school. The interviewer felt that she would never adversely criticize any work which expressed the artist's individuality.

It had been difficult, she said later,

from the meager portraits available, to show the virility of a man like Bolivar.

"He was full of fire, the type of man I like to do. And I tried to express his vivid qualities in his horse, too. Man and horse should always bear direct and obvious relation to each other. I did this whole Bolivar from the point of view of the life-like, rather than the purely sculptural point of view; which again marks me as an outland."

"But even without schooling and technique, my ambition to depict real character, my determination to bring the inside out, has brought my work the criticism of a number of distinguished sculptors who tell me the truth, which is sometimes unpalatable and which, sometimes, I pay no attention to. Besides Remington there is Harry Shady, one of my best and kindest critics, who is flatterer enough to listen to my criticism of his horses. And I owe a great deal to the criticism of Augustus Lukeman and Frederick Roth; though Lukeman is fond of describing my technique as 'punk.'"

"The technical, you know, makes a great difference to committees. And it is a great fault that the artist is confronted with the difficulty of trying to express his own individuality, while at the same time pleasing art commissions and commissions of laymen."

"Now art commissions are excellent in their way. They eliminate the things that are, say, inappropriate. But there again the schools come in. Art commission members are only too prone to favor their own ideas, and preconceptions about style. When they carry this so far as to smother all individuality and to deny that anything new under the sun can be good, they are a great detriment to art. The first requisite of a good public servant is breadth of vision."

"I remember that when I did the frieze for the Pan-American building board room in Washington I was criticized for not following the canons of the Parthenon frieze; I had made them too much of a picture. I did not follow those canons because I had a definite story to tell, and I could not tell it in their terms. I never try to tell things in the terms of other people. I try to be true to myself, no matter how faulty my work may be in a technical sense."

She waved a hand toward the corner of the studio.

"See that fine Henry of Navarre there. It speaks clearly and beautifully of the sixteenth century. And in centuries to come the art of our time should speak of our own century."

Exhibition of
PORTRAITS
BY
Ellen Emmet Rand

April 16th to 30th

Durand-Ruel
12 East 57 Street, N. Y.JOHN MARIN, ETCHER
AND AQUARELLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Twenty-four Water Colors Pertaining to the Sea" is the general caption of John Marin's exhibition now at the Daniel Gallery. There are no individual titles, but this need not hinder in the appreciation of work so wholly informed with a spirit of radiant beauty—especially as the further explanation is given that these things were done at Stonington, Maine, during the summer and autumn of last year. They represent, then, Marin's latest expression through the medium in which he has found his fullest development.

At the same time, the first comprehensive showing of his etched work, from 1906 to date, supplemented with a few early evanescent pastels, is offered at the Weyhe print place, on Lexington Avenue. The present moment, then, is favorable for study of this elusive artist's individuality, who, strangely enough, is bracketed with Homer and Sargent as an aquarellist, while yet unknown to the great mass of the picture-loving public, and by no means a name to conjure with in the commercial mart. Seeing Marin's pictures, especially his water colors and pastels, is not unlike chasing a rainbow. There is a sense of diffused loveliness which cannot be grasped or defined, though each picture is the more or less concrete representation of a scene of nature, dominated by nature. But nature's aspects are made up of ever-changing moods and seasons, and these furnish the artist's real underlying motive. Hence his dynamic brushwork in breathless preoccupation with light and color, with ocean mists and waves of wind-swept evergreen and autumn foliage, in all their swift, subtle nuances and interplay. Fixed lines and literalism have no place here. The artist's own poetic or meteorological mood takes control—and the pictured evocation of an ocean sunrise presents to the eye a whole cluster of golden disks mixed up with the dazzling horizon verge of a dancing sea. In contemplating this, one forgets pictorial technique, in an exhilarating thought of dayspring across a bright breezy ocean. It is but one example of the Marin variant of modern impressionism. No two are alike. Sometimes he is even more abstract or arbitrary, but generally he is content with a direct and simple, though always idealized version of some actual scene. Always—in the land and seascapes, at least—there is a flush of disembodied charm that stays criticism of individual features seemingly out of tune and harsh.

With the etchings it is another and more perplexing, though always interesting, matter to deal. When Marin took up the etching needle, in 1906, he had already served an exacting apprenticeship in architectural design. The impulse of emancipation was upon him, but he did not at first find his true direction, which, as is now obvious, was for the wide land and sky, the clouding mountains and the restless sea. So for a few years he followed in the footsteps of Whistler and achieved the scores of delicately detailed plates of Venice, Paris, Amsterdam which first brought him into public notice. As we look at them now in retrospect we can understand that it must have required the resolution of strong conviction for the already successful artist to act upon the advice which Alfred Stieglitz gave him in Paris, some ten or a dozen years ago: to drop etching and give a thought to water color.

Marin did just that, and with characteristic ardor. He went first to the Swiss lakes and the Tyrolean Alps, then came back to his native New Jersey with the unique and rarefied poetic vision of nature which has held and guided him ever since. Once, in 1912—the year of the revolutionary Armory exhibition—he returned to etching long enough to do the now celebrated "Set of Six New York Etchings," and an "abstraction" or two of Weehawken grain elevators. But by this time he had so completely identified himself with the ethereal plasticity of the natural world that the artificial constructions of man no longer imposed on his imagination any restrictions of form. He made the Broadway skyscrapers to bend and sway like trees in a storm, and depicted the Woolworth Building as dissolving, like the baseless fabric of a vision, in misty cloud-wracks of the Maine coast. These were the so-called "emotional skyscrapers" which the artist said he could feel punning and pulling and straining like the sentient human beings of the passing crowd on the streets below.

Evidently Marin's New York etchings are somewhat in the case of

Shelley's dramas and Keats' politics: not to be taken very seriously in themselves, yet interesting because they were for the time being matters of pith and moment to the poets who were possessed of them. However, Marin has just begun a new set of New York etchings, in a more disciplined though still abstract and somber mood, which, balancing the lightness and freedom of his earlier style, may develop in this medium something of the haunting lyricism which will surely make his aquarelles a part of art history.

NEW LONDON SOCIETY FORMED
By The Christian Science Monitor special
art correspondent

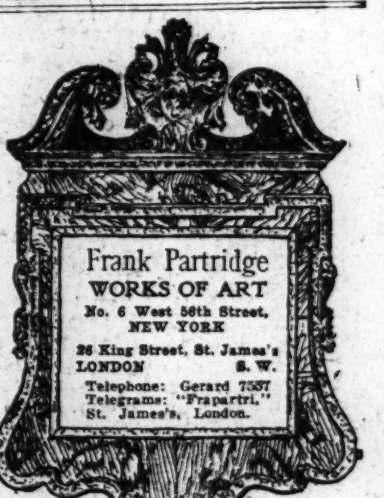
LONDON, England—Started under the auspices of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, with Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E., as president, a new club has been formed in London. Its objects are to bring those interested in the study and collecting of prints into touch with craftsmen; to promote social intercourse among all students of etching and engraving, and to increase general knowledge of the art by means of lectures, demonstrations, and conversations. There is a reference committee to whom members may submit prints. Mr. Campbell Dodgson, O. B. E., keeper of prints at the British Museum, and Mr. Martin Hardie, R. E., holding a similar position at the Victoria and Albert Museum, have consented to serve on this committee.

Members are entitled to admission to exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and to certain publications and other privileges. A presentation etching, made solely for the club in a limited edition, will be presented annually to all members. The first etchings thus issued are by Sir Frank Short and Mr. W. P. Robbins, R. E. Since the annual subscription is £2 3s. and these etchings worth considerably more, members get a considerable return for their subscriptions in these prints alone, apart from the advantages such a club can give them.

A PAINTING TRIO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Richard Jack, Bertram Priestman and Archibald Barnes, by combined effort have given London an interesting show of pictures, mostly landscapes, at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, Bond Street. Mr. Jack's work is easy, free, and of that quality which persuades one he paints for his own amusement, and not from any preconceived cut-and-dried ideas as to what painting should be. Mr. Priestman shows some really beautiful treatment of evening skies and wide, expansive views, an especially pleasing one being "A Suffolk Village," in which a late afternoon is expressed with much truth, warmth and simple beauty. Mr. Barnes is best in "Le Déjeuner," a workman at breakfast. Here his broad dexterity is used to best effect. These three painters, very dissimilar in effort and achievement, possess a common excellence of technique and their works hang together make a very pleasant ensemble which is well worthy of a visit.



For me, for me, these old retreats
Amid the world of London streets
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.

Wilfred Whitten.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Alps

Fresh air, green grass, and water
crystal-clear,
Dew-sprinkled meadows, forests
cool and dark,
These hid good morning to the
mountaineer
Who whistles as his waking watch-
dog bark.
An apple orchard, mossy, gnarled and
old,
Clings to a crag, with bony finger
roots;
Wild flowers, pure as vestals, brave
the cold,
Their odors frail as notes from
fairer flutes.
A peasant's cottage clutches to a cliff,
A rocky pasture feeds a flock of
goats;
And then a breeze comes in a sudden
whiff,
And over all a cloudy curtain
floats.
A brawling brook with rustic bridge
is seen,
And girls with pitchers coming to
a spring.
Far down below, the lake lies glossy
green,
With snowy sails like swans upon
the wing.
Here, fragile as two airy wisps of
lace,
From mossy rocks twin cascades
leap and call;
Another quivers with a plume-like
grace,
And others still in thundering tor-
rents fall.
Some sparkle like a radiant shower
of gems,
And some are misty as a cloud of
cream;
They grace the ferns with dewy dia-
dems,
And weave their rainbows like a
seraph's dream.

—Walter Malone.

On the Way to
Cannoffice

There are no suburbs to Welshpool.
Practical, like its countrywomen, it
does not trail a modish skirt across
the meadows; the woods and hedge-
rows run down to it, but it will not
change its working-dress and come
up from its hollow to be idle with
them. Of this, indeed, we were not
disposed to complain, when at some
three of the clock on the next after-
noon we started on the first stage of
our journey. We had received, in the
act of departure, an amount of in-
terest and attention that would have
satiated, not to say embarrassed, a
sandwich-man—from the congregated
friends of the chemist and ironmonger,
from the old Yorkshire woman
(framed like a Holbein behind the
glass of a firmly closed window),

from the carriage of an unknown
magnate, and from the pit and gal-
lery section which had early pos-
sessed itself of the best places on the
central lamp-post.

Powys Castle and its woods towered
aloof, in a shimmer of heat, as un-
aware of town and tourist as the
castle within the gates. The grey
houses of the town became smaller
and older looking; cats sat on the
doorstep and mused on the delectabil-
ity of things. . . . Our last impres-
sion of Welshpool is of its oldest
house, a black-beamed cottage, lolling

among the lumpy green hills, and had,
by slow ascent, reached more open
country, which had a tendency and a
meaning in its strong, large, upward
curve. Already the faint ridge of the
mountains was on the horizon, and the
balm of the uplands was in the air.
The old Cannoffice Inn looked pleas-
antly at us out of its ivied windows
and low porch; we took it for the vic-
arage till we saw upon it the mystic
sign of the winged wheel which marks
the approval of the cyclist club. In
the evening, when we wandered be-
tween the dense beech and yew hedges

he did, sorter lam' like, en den bimeby
he cross his legs, he did, and wink his
eye slow, en up en say, sezee:—
"Ladies, Brer Fox wuz my daddy's
ridin'-hoss fer thirty year; maybe
mo', but thirty year dat I knows; un-
sezee; en den he paid um his specks, en
tip his beaver, en march off, he did, des
es stiff en es stuck up es a freestick.
"Wen day, Brer Fox cum a callin',
and w'en he gun for ter laff 'bout Brer
Rabbit; Miss Meadows en de gals, dey
up en tells 'im 'bout w'at Brer Rabbit
aunt. Den Brer Fox kritt his toot sho'
aunt, he did, en he look mighty dumpy,

He sorter losin' his gait' now, but I
speck I kin fetch 'im all right in a
mont' er so, sezee.
"En den Brer Rabbit sorter grin, he
did, en de gals giggle, en Miss Mead-
ows, she pralae up de pony, en dar wuz
Brer Fox hitch fas' ter de rack, en
couldn't hep himself."
"Is dat all, Uncle Remus?" asked
the little boy, en de old man paused.
"Dat ain't all, honey, but I won't do
far ter give out too much cloff fer ter
cut one pa'r pants," replied the
old man sententiously.—Joel Chandler
Harria.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Messrs. Ernest Brown and Phillips, The Leicester Galleries, London
"Dort," by Jonkind

and bulging, crooked and bowed in
every line; impossible as to perspec-
tive, but strong and stable beyond
all houses in the town—so the town
says. Then the hedgerows, and the
white road stretching westward into
the unknown. Elder-bushes, with
their creamy discs; dog-roses of every
shade of pink gazing at us with soft
innumerable faces; honeysuckle in
thickets. . . . The thought of them
takes the pen from the paper in in-
dolent remembrance of that first ride
between the Montgomery hedgerows,
while the hold-alls lay trim and de-
ceptive in the straps that bound them
to the saddles.

For about two miles we crawled at a
walk in the heat—the drab Tommy
niggling, shuffling, and plodding; the
bay Tom "dishing," crossing his legs,
and stumbling, but both absolutely laid
out for goodness. Lulled to a false
security, we ambled thus up and down
the slopes, and prosed a little to each
other about the scenery: plump,
knobby hills, such as one would cut
out of dough with a tumbler, with
strips of wood straddling over them;
rich valleys with their sides padded
with dark-green trees, all complete
and devoid of relation to each other,
but all similar, like a picture-gallery
full of replicas of the same landscape.
This, we said, was not the kind of
things we had come to Wales to see.

A shaded stretch of road tempted
us at length to urge the Tommies to
their own wild trot, and to its vagaries
we and the hold-alls rose and fell
bumped and joggled with what grace
we might.
Cannoffice was our destination.
Llanfair was to be our stopping place.
I almost hesitate to mention that
Llanfair is but seven miles from
Welshpool; but it is, perhaps, better
to state at once that we, and still
more, the Tommies, were above the
vulgarity of record-breaking, unless,
indeed, we can lay claim to our daily
journeys being the shortest hitherto
performed by any Welsh tourist. It
must have been five o'clock when we
rode down the stony hill beside the
no less dry and stoney river-bed,
where at any time, except in this rain-
less year, the water must swirl pleas-
antly below the grey village of Llan-
fair. We crossed the hump-backed
bridge. . . . and we rode the length of
the little street and selected the last
of the inns that clung to its steep sides.

It was the glimpse of oak settles and
panels, and gleams of old brass and
copper that we saw through the open
door of the Wynnstay Arms that
turned the scale, already tilted by the
vision of a fat ostler boy with gold
earrings, who grinned from the stable
opposite. That he spoke English about
as well as a French porter at Calais
was subsequently a drawback, when it
came to words like surcingle and hold-
all, and the beautiful kitchen with the
tiled floor and the high settles (and
we are compelled to add, the spit-
toons) was not permitted to us. For
us was reserved the fusty decorum of
an upper parlor, obviously consecrated
to domestic ceremonies. . . .

The journey to Cannoffice was re-
sumed with reluctance on our part and
on the part of the Tommies, who were
beginning to think that the thing was
getting past a joke and looked hor-
ribly like business. . . .
It was eight o'clock before we
reached Cannoffice, and the brilliant
sky of summer had lost but little of its
radiance. We and the Tommies had
perceptibly lost ours, but still the
thing was done. We had passed from

of the garden, or sat in a dark arbor
and heard the cattle cropping the dewy
grass, the ineffable pastoralties of the
place made themselves felt. Children
and dogs were playing noisily on a hill
opposite; out in the unseen hamlet
behind a grove of pine trees there was
now and then a distant snatch of
voices singing in harmony; and gar-
den perfumes, cooled in night air,
spoke of peace and of a hundred sleep-
ing roses.—"Beggars on Horseback,"
by Martin Ross and E. E. Somerville.

On the Shores of Old
Japan

I can hear the children clapping.
Hidden in the misty morning,
On the shores of Old Japan.
I can hear the junk sail flapping,
Red with light that's ruddier dawning.
On the shores of Fuji San.

While the filmy haze is lifting,
I can see through many a rifling
Shaggy fir trees, little islands,
Like a painted Nippon fan.
Like a fan that's silver rounded,
For the bay is sandy bounded.
Stretching to the flowery highlands
Of the heart of Old Japan.
—Edmund Vale.

Brer Rabbit's
Ridin'-Hoss

One evening, when the little boy,
whose nights with Uncle Remus are
as entertaining as those Arabian ones
of blessed memory, had finished sup-
per and hurried out to sit with his
venerable patron, he found the old
man in great glee. Indeed, Uncle
Remus was talking and laughing to
himself at such a rate that the little
boy was afraid he had company. The
truth is, Uncle Remus had heard the
child coming, and when the rosy-
cheeked chap put his head in at the
door, was engaged in a monologue,
the burden of which seemed to be—

"Ole Molly Har,
W'at you doin' dar,
Settin' in de corner?"

As a matter of course this vague
allusion reminded the little boy of the
fact that the wicked Fox was still in
pursuit of the Rabbit, and he immedi-
ately put his curiosity in the shape of
a question.

"Uncle Remus, did the Rabbit have
to go clean away when he got loose
from the Tar-Baby?"

"Bless grashus, honey, dat he didn't.
Who? Him? You dunno nuthin' 'bout
'bout Brer Rabbit ef dat's de way you
puttin' 'im down. W'at he gwine 'way
fer? He mouter stayed sorter close
twel de pitch rub off'n his ha'r, but
twern't munny days 'fo' he wuz lopin'
up end down de naberhood same ez
ever, en I dunno ef he wern't mo'
sassin dar befo'."

"Seem like dat de tale 'bout how
he got mixt up wid de Tar-Baby got
'round' amongst de nabers. Less ways,
Miss Meadows en de gals got win' un'
it, en de nex' time Brer Rabbit paid
um a visit Miss Meadows tackled 'im
'bout it, en de gals sot up a monstus
gigglement. Brer Rabbit, he sot up
des ez cool ez a cumber, he did, en
let 'em run on."

"Who was Miss Meadows, Uncle
Remus?" inquired the little boy.
"Don't ax me, honey. She wuz in
de tale, Miss Meadows en de gals wuz,
en de tale I give you like h't' wor'
gun ter me. Brer Rabbit, he sot dar-

but w'en he riz fer ter go he up en
say, sezee:—
"Ladies, I ain't 'puttin' w'at you
say, but I'll make Brer Rabbit chaw
up his words en spit um out right yer
w'at you kin see 'im, sezee, en wid
dat off Brer Fox march."

"En w'en he got in de big road, he
shuck de dew off'n his tail, en made
a straight shoot for Brer Rabbit's
house. W'en he got dar, Brer Rabbit
wuz spectin' um 'im, en de do' wuz
shet fas'. Brer Fox knock. Nobody
aunt anser. Brer Fox knock. Nobody
aunt anser. Den he knock agin—blam!
blam! Den Brer Rabbit holier
out!"

"Is dat you, Brer Fox?"
"I come attar you, Brer Rabbit,"
sez Brer Fox, sezee. "Dere's gwinter
be a party up at Miss Meadows's,
sezee. 'All de gals'll be dere, en I
promus' dat I'd fetch you. De gals,
dey 'lowed dat hit wouldn't be no
party 'peppin' I fotch you," sez Brer
Fox, sezee.

"Brer Rabbit say he can't walk.
Brer Fox say he tote 'im. Brer Rabbit
say how? Brer Fox say in his arms.
Brer Rabbit say he drap 'im. Brer Fox
'low he won't. Bimeby Brer Rabbit
say he go ef Brer Fox tote 'im on his
back. Brer Fox say he would. Brer
Rabbit say he can't ride without a sad-
dle. Brer Fox say he git de saddle.
Brer Rabbit say he can't set in saddle
less he have bridle fer ter hol' by.
Brer Fox say he git de bridle. Brer
Rabbit say he can't ride widout blin-
dle, kaze Brer Fox be shylin' at
stumps long de road, en fling 'im off.
Brer Fox say he git blinle bridle. Den
Brer Rabbit say he go. Den Brer Fox
say he ride Brer Rabbit mos' up ter
Miss Meadows's, en den de could git
down en walk de balance er de way.

Brer Rabbit 'greed, en den Brer Fox
lipt out attar de saddle en de bridle.
"Go'se Brer Rabbit know de game
dat Brer Fox wuz fixin' fer ter play, en
he 'termin' fer ter outdo 'im, en by
time he koam his ha'r en twis' his
mustash, en sorter rig up, yer come
Brer Fox, saddle en bridle on, en
lookin' ef peart ez a circus pony. He
trot up ter de do' en stan' dar pawin'
de ground en chompin' de bit same like
sho nuff hoss, en Brer Rabbit be
moun' he did, en dey amble off. Brer
Fox can't see beime wid de blinle
bridle, but bimeby he feel Brer Rabbit
raise one er his foots."

"W'at you doin' now, Brer Rabbit?"
sezee.
"Short'nin' de lef stit'p, Brer Fox,"
sezee.
"Bimeby Brer Rabbit raise up the
udder foot."

"W'at you doin' now, Brer Rabbit?"
sezee.
"Puffin' down my pants, Brer Fox,"
sezee.

"All de time, bless grashus, honey,
Brer Rabbit wuz puttin' on his spur-
ers, en w'en dey got close to Miss
Meadows's whar Brer Rabbit wuz to
git off, en Brer Fox made a motion 'fer
ter stan' still. Brer Rabbit slap de
spurrers into Brer Fox flanks, en you
better b'leve he got over groun'. W'en
dey got ter de house, Miss Meadows en
all de gals wuz settin' on de peazzer,
en stiddier stoppin' at de gate, Brer
Rabbit rid on by, he did, en den come
gallopin' down de road en up ter de
hoss-rack, w'ich he hitch Brer Fox at,
en den he santer inter de house, he did,
en shake han's wid de gals, en set dar,
same ez a town man. Bimeby he
squid hisse' back en holier out, he
did."

"Ladies, ain't I done tell you Brer
Fox wuz de ridin'-hoss fer our family?"

A Dutch Landscape

The surrounding prospect was
pretty, almost diversified. Rich green
fields and dykes, and happy cattle
chewing the cud of reflection, or ap-
pearing to do so; small, picturesque
cottages surrounded by trees, and
shrubs, and creepers, each rejoicing
in a small garden and a bit of cultivated
land. Trees bounded the horizon,
which today had taken quite a purple
and romantic tone, that really seemed
out of place in practical Holland. As
seen this morning there was nothing
in all this wide tract of land, this sam-
eness of prospect. The sky, with its
white fleecy clouds, was in itself a
picture. Not one of the least pleasant
features in the landscape was the
reflection of the bright blue sky and
white clouds, in the surrounding
dykes: lighting up the landscape as
mirrors do a room. The sun, too,
sparkled upon the water like so many
jewels, bright and dazzling. Here a
white patch upon the emerald grass
announced a brood of ducks: a picture
of calm repose after a midday meal.

. . . It was marvellous how the sun-
shine brought out all the tones, all the
peculiarities of Dutch scenery. Every
leaf was glinting in the bright light.
The Dutch tiles caught the reflection
and looked lively. There was an air
of cheerfulness upon everything: a
broad smile, not loud laughter. Just
as it is for the most part with the
Dutch themselves. They do not go into
enthusiasms and ecstasies and gushing
exhibitions. They are somewhat grave,
even stern-looking; but when spoken
to they for the most part reply with a
smile.

The grass was rich and yellow
with buttercups. The dykes were
broad as rivers, their surface spark-
ling in the sunlight. The horizon was
bounded by windmills and numerous
church spires. A breeze was blowing,
so fresh and grateful, we might have
been on the very borders of the sea.—
"Through Holland," C. W. Wood.

In a Shasta Storm

Day after day the storm continued,
piling snow on snow in wearless
abundance. There were short periods
of quiet, when the sun would seem to
look eagerly down through rents in
the clouds, as if to know how the
work was advancing. During these
calm intervals I replenished my fire—
sometimes without leaving the nest,
for fire and woodpile were so near
this could easily be done—or busied
myself with my note-book, watching
the gestures of the trees in taking the
snow, examining separate crystals
under a lens, and learning the methods
of their deposition as an enduring
fountain for the streams. Several
times when the storm ceased for a
few minutes, a Douglas squirrel came
frisking from the foot of a clump of
dwarf pines, moving in sudden inter-
rupted spurts over the busy snow;
then without any apparent guidance
he would dig rapidly into the drift
where were buried some grains of
barley that the horses had left. The
Douglas does not strictly belong to
these upper woods, and I was sur-
prised to find him in such weather.
—John Muir.

Style and Clear Thinking

A good style is the vivid expression
of clear thinking.—Huxley.

Environment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
GOD is everywhere. All who be-
lieve in the infinity of divine Love
will assent to this basic fact, and also
to its corollary: there is no place
where Principle or God is not. In
order to account for seeming in-
harmony, it is necessary to conclude
that many who agree to these truths
do not grasp their real significance,
do not understand that if they are
fairly applied in any situation, the
result is inevitably harmony.

Dwellers in the world have long en-
tertained varying notions as to the
superiority of certain portions of its
surface in comparison with certain
other portions. It has been agreed,
that is, that to certain places have
been given advantages of climate and
natural beauty, to others the resources
that make for material wealth, and so
on. It is further granted that there
are in the world places where the
average of human intelligence is un-
commonly high, places which offer
advantages in the way of intellectual
associations, places where life is made
more agreeable by the customs and
conveniences of modern civilization.

Such admissions, and the accom-
panying conclusions that there are
other places in the world not so fa-
vored, have caused mortals to vibrate,
quietly enough at times, between
satisfaction and dissatisfaction with
their own surroundings. There have
been phases of smug superiority to
"foreign" ways, in which the skirts
of the righteous were drawn aside from
the heathen bowing blindly down to
wood and stone; there have been other
phases of acute distress over, and de-
sire to escape from, what seemed to be
intolerable conditions. Both examples
of erroneous belief require the same
cure, the application of the truth that
the divine Mind is everywhere present.

Where God is, there is beauty. There
is an abundance of every needful
thing. There is infinite intelligence.

To one who understands spiritually,
all places are alike in the sense that
all are good, and there is no disatis-
faction with environment. He knows
the literal truth of the declaration, "If
I make my bed in hell, behold, thou
art there." To those who may feel
that they have placed themselves in
this very position, it should be obvious
that seeking to escape from discord by
literal removal from it avails very
little. It is spiritual withdrawal into
the ever-present sanctuary of the di-
vine presence that is effective. If error
is seen on all sides, it is safe to say
that a part of it, at least, lies in the
eye of the beholder, and will accom-
pany him on his departure to what-
ever new fields he may select. It is
impossible to escape from a wrong
concept either by establishing oneself,
like a medieval saint, upon a most
uncomfortable pillar, or by surround-
ing oneself with all the luxuries of
materiality. One who tries the former
will no doubt discover the barrenness
of self; one who attempts the latter
will, like the fairy-tale princess, be
annoyed by crumpled rose leaves. In
either case the result is neither self-
improvement nor improvement of the
world.

And surely improvement, after all,
is what counts. If spiritual growth
requires that certain material difficul-
ties be overcome, a man may well re-
joice at the opportunity for advance-
ment in whatever surroundings he is
placed, bearing in mind that progress
does not necessarily involve movement
from one quarter of the globe to
another.

Neither, of course, does progress
permit of contented vegetation in the
midst of error, or of stoical resolve to
"stick things out" by human will. It
means neither compromise with nor
impotent rebellion against error, but
error's destruction through the ever-
available power of Truth.

One who sincerely seeks to bring
about harmony by improving his own
standpoint can usually find plenty of
employment, and his efforts will nat-
urally bring about improvement in his
relations with others. It would be
illogical to claim that man is spiritual
without admitting that this great truth
is universal, and this implies the
necessity for loving cooperation in all
right effort, which cooperation is a
reflection of the divine. There is a
great deal of good work going on in
the world just now. World citizenship
brings with it the responsibilities of
taking thought for world betterment,
and doing whatever can be done, in
concert with other citizens, to bring
about the betterment desired. Such
cooperation may not always seem easy,
where opinions differ radically on
many points, but if it does not lead
to any abandonment of the highest
good we see, is always worth while.
"It is easy in the world to live after
the world's opinion," said Emerson,
"it is easy in solitude to live after
our own; but the great man is he
who in the midst of the crowd keeps
with perfect sweetness the independ-
ence of solitude."

To Christian Scientists, keeping the
independence of solitude means fol-
lowing the admonition given by Mrs.
Eddy on page 210 of "The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,"
where she says, "Beloved Christian
Scientists, keep your minds so filled
with Truth and Love, that sin, disease,
and death cannot enter them." It
means, therefore, not merely unseeing
evil in one's surroundings, but real-
izing good as ever present. It means
seeing as did Christ Jesus when, as
Mrs. Eddy states on pages 476 and 477
of "Science and Health with Key to

the Scriptures," "Jesus beheld in Sci-
ence the perfect man, who appeared to
him where sinning mortal man ap-
pears to mortals. In this perfect man
the Saviour saw God's own likeness,
and this correct view of man healed
the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the
kingdom of God is intact, universal,
and that man is pure and holy."

This is the spiritual vision that every
man may use in every walk of life, and
it heals not only sickness but discord-
ant beliefs of every character. When
a man sees truly he finds that God's
kingdom is indeed intact and univer-
sal, so that for him the thirty-fifth
chapter of Isaiah becomes full of
meaning. The wilderness and the soli-
tary place are truly glad for him, and
the desert blossoms as the rose.

Spiritual understanding knows no
place where God is not. Right activity
meets with no irremediable conditions.
It moves in cheerful accord with the
advice of Jeremiah: "And seek the
peace of the city whither I have caused
you to be carried away captive, and
pray unto the Lord for it: for in the
peace thereof shall ye have peace."

Our Dearest Friends

We spend a great deal of our time
in learning what literature is good,
and a great deal more in attuning our
minds to its reception, rightly con-
vinced that, by the training of our in-
tellectual faculties, we are unlocking
one of the doors through which sweet-
ness and light may enter. We are
fond of reading, too, and have always
maintained with Macaulay that we
would rather be a poor man with
books than a great king without,
though luckily for our resolution, and
perhaps for his, such a choice has
never yet been offered. Books, we
say, are our dearest friends, and so,
with true friendly acuteness, we are
prompt to discover their faults, and
take great credit in our ingenuity.—
Agnes Repplier.

When the Voices of
Children

When the voices of children are heard
on the green,
And laughing is heard on the hill,
My heart is at rest within my breast,
And everything is still.

Then come home, my children, the sun
is gone down,
And the dew of night arise;
Come, come, leave off play, and let
us away.
Till the morning appears in the
skies.

No, no, let us play, for it is yet day,
And we cannot go to sleep;
Besides in the sky the little birds fly,
And the hills are covered with sheep.
—W. Blake.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

What Is Needed for Enforcement

ALREADY the House of Representatives at Washington is feeling the pressure of a demand for more liquor legislation. Some of this pressure comes from those who wish to make a realization of the intent of the Volstead act more easily possible. But some of it, without much question, can be traced to those who are eager to have the Volstead act tinkered, in the hope that its stringency can be covertly broken down. To cite one source, there are the drug manufacturers, who only the other day in New York, through their legislative committee, called for the revamping of the Volstead act, likewise for turning over that part of it which rests on the Eighteenth Amendment, to the Department of Justice. There are others who have begun to talk of transferring the so-called enforcement powers of the Volstead act to the Attorney-General. The plea is that the Department of Justice is the proper law-enforcement branch of the government. This reasoning has made itself apparent in Congress itself in the Committee on Appropriations, where it is championed by William R. Wood, Republican Representative from Indiana. So far as there is to be any conflict over the enforcement of the liquor law in Congress, it will most likely center in this question of transferring the enforcement powers.

But there ought to be no question of this kind. The enforcement of the Volstead act was given to the Internal Revenue Bureau because that was where it belonged. Representative Volstead himself is fully persuaded of that. He can be counted upon to meet the issue fairly, if the purpose to make the transfer develops any headway. The argument that a greater degree of enforcement is to be expected from the Department of Justice than from the officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau is specious. It looks better just now, when enforcement is in its early stages, and therefore encountering not only its greatest difficulties but the greatest measure of public notice. It will hardly look so well a few years hence, when, if enforcement progresses as rapidly toward the 100 per cent of efficiency as it has in the comparatively few months since the law became effective, most of the force will have disappeared from enforcement, and the whole thing will have become largely a matter of inspection and taxation. On the other hand, the revenue officials, in dealing with this kind of law enforcement, are no novices. Their bureau has had the same sort of thing to do ever since secret whisky stills began to make trouble for a righteous government. The men of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for years before the prohibition law was thought of as anything else than an idle dream, were regularly looking after the distillers, their infractions of the law as well as their fees and taxes. The bureau is experienced. Moreover, it is organized. It had the country covered with a network of offices and agents, dealing quite largely with the liquor problem, long before prohibition came in. It has simply expanded its organization, so far as means and authority have been vouchsafed to it, to deal with the prohibition enforcement law as the nation had determined upon having it dealt with. On the whole, the Internal Revenue Bureau has done a good job. In the face of tremendous opposition and all kinds of misrepresentation, it has not only made steady progress toward the enforcement of the Volstead act but has steadily increased the rate of that progress. Any effort to break into this good work now would be like undertaking to change horses while crossing the stream. It can be explained only by the purpose, or the ignorance, that plays directly into the hands of the brewers and distillers.

On the basis of achieved record alone there is no argument for calling in the Department of Justice, if any aid is expected in ridding the country of the liquor evil. What that department has done, of late, has been but a poor substitute for assistance. An Attorney-General almost in the act of taking down his hat to walk out of his office at the very end of his term, gives a parting kick to prohibition by a very questionable ruling which, by his own admission, he thought might have the effect of restoring beer to popular usage, conditional only upon its being dispensed through drug stores instead of bars and cafés. His successor, faced with the need of enforcement officials everywhere for conforming their practice to a true ruling, nevertheless finds no excuse for reviewing it, in spite of the menace which it so obviously carries for the policy of constitutional prohibition. There was, to be sure, an intimation that the new Attorney-General would take up his predecessor's ruling when he "got round to it." But he has found much to occupy his attention in his new office. He has not "got round to it" yet. His inability in this respect would seem to argue that the Department of Justice has plenty to do already, without being burdened with any further concern in activities growing out of the liquor law. What the country really seems to require at this juncture is not a conflict in Congress over the method of enforcement, but intelligent and persistent congressional support for the authorities and methods that are now active. A few additions to the law may be necessary. Certainly there should be a law to stop the indiscriminate use of beer and wine under so-called doctors' prescriptions, but there should be mighty little tinkering with the law already on the statute books.

If nothing but a new law can correct the Palmer ruling, then that new law should be passed forthwith. Already the prohibition commissioner, Mr. Kramer, declares that 300 breweries in various parts of the country are clamoring for permits to brew old-fashioned alcoholic beer for medical purposes. One or two of them would brew all that could ever be legitimately called for in this way. There is the menace of the Palmer decision, that the manufacture of alcoholic beer may be begun again, in wholesale fashion, thus

getting so much of the product on hand as to become uncontrollable by the enforcement officials. The Ohio Senate, by a majority of 5 to 1, has already passed a bill to nullify the Palmer ruling so far as Ohio is concerned. The federal Congress might better follow suit than to waste its time bickering over a proposal for shifting the enforcement powers.

The Railway Question in Russia

Few countries, it is safe to say, are more utterly dependent for their prosperity upon their railways than Russia. It is not only that the distances to be traversed are immense, and that no other means of transport are available for several months in the year, but the very character of the Russian products calls for a railway system well laid and abundantly supplied with means for the carriage of heavy and bulky freight. Grain, timber, oil, and minerals are all dependent for their value upon an adequate and efficient transport system.

Now, Russia has never had such a system. Her railways have always been utterly inadequate, largely, of course, owing to the fact that in building a railway its strategic value was always the first consideration, its commercial value being very secondary. The maintenance of such railways as there were, moreover, was a matter of some difficulty, even in the days before the war, whilst the outbreak of the war, with its consequent diversion of labor to the manufacture of munitions, led to an abandonment of all railway work, save that which was utterly essential. The result of all this was that, some time prior to the revolution, the efficiency of the Russian railways was so impaired that the Allies deemed it necessary to dispatch large numbers of skilled engineers to Russia, with instructions to save the situation if possible. What they might have done if the revolution had not broken out, it is impossible to say. The revolution, however, or rather the Bolshevik coup which followed, put a stop to their efforts, and since then the railways have gone from bad to worse. Today it is calculated that something like 5000 engines and 200,000 cars would be required to secure an average service on existing lines, whilst in order to maintain this service, a steady renewal of rolling stock at the rate of at least 1300 engines and 30,000 trucks a year would be necessary.

What the Soviet Government in Moscow is doing to meet this situation it is impossible to say. Plans, wanting nothing in advertisement, are abundant, and they are not only concerned with the rehabilitation of existing railways, but with the exploitation of natural resources such as would involve a tremendous extension of the existing system. The encouragement of ore and coal mining in the Urals and in the Siberian Don and Donetz regions, the extension of hemp and cotton cultivation in Turkestan, the extraction of oil in the Emba and Ykha regions, the exploitation of the vast timber resources in the north and in Siberia, as well as the agricultural development of the unpopulated parts of Siberia and southeastern Russia are some of the Soviet plans. In connection with these, projects for the construction of new railways have, it appears, been considered, and some, at least, have been worked out in detail by the Commissariat for Ways and Communications.

All such projects are well in their way, but the first great task facing Moscow, if anything like normal conditions are to be restored, is the rehabilitation of existing railway systems, and attention should unquestionably be concentrated on an effort to this end.

General Smuts on the Outlook in South Africa

IN THE gradual working out of that changed concept of the British Commonwealth which has been evolving during the past few years, nothing is more remarkable than the apparent slowness of so many people to appreciate what is happening. Great numbers of people, it is safe to say, are inclined to the view that no change of any real consequence has taken place, that the recognition of the British dominions at Paris as "nations" is, at best, merely a diplomatic honor carrying with it no more actual privilege than, say, the "freedom of a city" confers upon its recipient. The fact of the matter is, of course, that the old idea of the colony dies hard. No other nation, having dominions overseas, regards them otherwise than as colonies. The Constitution of the British Commonwealth, as it is gradually coming to be seen, is something quite unique in history and in the world today.

Now, ever since the "new status" of the British Commonwealth came to be an admitted fact, some two years ago, it has fallen to the lot of certain British statesmen, using that term in the widest possible sense, to explain this new status to their fellow countrymen and the world. Of these statesmen, none has done or is doing a greater work than General Smuts, the South African Prime Minister. Few men have a better understanding than has he of what exactly the British Commonwealth stands for and what it means to the world. His great effort, crowned with such signal success, during the recent general election campaign in South Africa, to prevent the triumph of the Nationalist secession policy will long remain as one of the greatest interpretations of the British Commonwealth which has ever been made. He did not hesitate to declare just exactly what secession meant for South Africa, a permanent breach between the Dutch-speaking peoples and the English-speaking peoples, the secession of one province from another, in a word, the break-up of the Union, and "the complete isolation of Dutch-speaking South Africa."

General Smuts is still continuing his work of education. Thus, in a notable speech delivered at Hekpoort, in the Transvaal, he brought out with peculiar vividness what exactly the independence of the British dominion means. He had answered many questions, he declared, as to how it was possible to achieve independence within the British Commonwealth, by replying that just as England was independent inside the British Commonwealth, so South Africa could be independent. "Talk of independence," he continued, "talk of liberty, there

lies the way. You received your status at Paris, and you accepted it at the general election. That is the new contract we have drawn up. It is a marvelous thing how a struggling and defeated people has come to be given this glorious opportunity without bloodshed." South Africa, he declared, had gone into the war as a subject portion of the British Commonwealth, but, at the conclusion of the war, she had achieved equality. She was subject no longer. South Africa had achieved her right of self-determination.

The British Commonwealth, in other words, is, in the highest and most literal sense, a confederation of democracies, each component part of which is equally independent of and equally bound to another and to the Commonwealth as a whole. This is the view which General Smuts took in Paris, and it is the view which he has been expounding and proving sound ever since. It is this view which won the general election in South Africa, and saved the Union, and it is this view which General Smuts is confident will ultimately come to be recognized as the just view by all, even by his Nationalist opponents.

Masterpieces

THE art world has often been lectured for its interest, financial as well as artistic, in masterpieces of painting. It has been told that the duty of the art patron is to acquire works by contemporary artists, and that paying preposterous prices for unique pictures is wrong, and should be discouraged. But the world goes on being interested in masterpieces and in those few, the happy few, who collect them. Most of these rarities are beyond the purses of public galleries; but in each country there are a few wealthy people to whom the acquisition of a masterpiece is the summit of social ambition.

Think what it means. The collector may be genuinely fond of pictures; he may also be quite aware of the fame, notoriety, or advertisement that the acquisition of a masterpiece will bring him. From being a mere rich man, one of many, suddenly he becomes known as the owner of So-and-So by So-and-So. Immediately his name is a household word in art and in wider circles; whereas before, say, a thousand people had heard of him, now he is known to a million, and if he is a very great masterpiece that he has acquired, his name will always be associated with the picture. The records will forever link him and the masterpiece. The list of temporary owners may be long, but he will be one of them. And there are, of course, people to whom the possession of a great work of art is an unending delight. It is always giving forth new beauties, new wonders reveal themselves after it has been looked at a hundred times. These are the rightful owners of a masterpiece.

The great dealers have studied the psychology of the masterpiece, and the editors of great newspapers are aware of its interest to their readers, those who never look at a picture, also those who are angry that a large sum of money should ever be paid for a work of art. So it was no surprise to find recently a great New York newspaper devoting nearly two columns to a subject blazoned forth with this headline: "Famous Titian Comes to New York." Its history was gone into as minutely and fully as a famous personage in the Dictionary of National Biography; the name of the New York dealer was given, and also the price which was paid for it—"round about" \$300,000.

The august name of Titian is an unending draw. He stands for the high-noon pomp and splendor of the Renaissance. He is one of the great planets of art, fixed, assured, beyond criticism; and the only two artists, according to general consent, who can stand beside him in fraternal glory are Rembrandt and Velasquez; but great as the two last-named are, perhaps greater than Titian, it is Titian who takes the highest place in the public regard. Many people, during the past few days, must have turned the pages of art books to find out what this \$300,000 portrait of Giorgio Cornaro, familiarly known as "The Man With a Falcon," looks like.

This great Titian has an added interest. It has crossed the Atlantic three times. Once it was in the possession of Mr. Seth Milliken of New York, and about twenty years ago was lent by him to the Metropolitan Museum. But it takes a masterpiece a long time to find a final resting place. "The Man With a Falcon" was sold at auction in America, acquired by an English dealer, and purchased by Dr. Edward Simon of Berlin in 1908 "for a comparatively small amount." In 1919 Dr. Simon sold it to a Dutch firm from whom it was acquired by the New York dealer who has announced that it has been bought "for the account of our firm, and is not destined, as yet, for anyone in America." It will probably go into a private collection unless some one has the large generosity to present it to a public gallery.

"The Man With a Falcon" was painted about 1522, and it has been suggested that Titian, being somewhat of a courtier, gave to Cornaro, Venetian statesman and general, an aspect of comeliness that his age hardly warranted. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, the eminent art historians, saw this picture when it was in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, once the home of many masterpieces. Their comment upon it is, "Titian never produced a finer picture," an interesting statement, coming from that source, but hardly one that modern connoisseurs would support.

This noble portrait is in rather dark tones, relieved by the golden pallor of Cornaro's face, hands, and the breast of the falcon perched upon his wrist; above the parapet a liver-colored hound dimly shows his head. The chief note of color is a flash of red in the bird's trappings.

This portrait may justly be called a masterpiece, and the value of a masterpiece is just what a buyer who wants a masterpiece is prepared to pay for it. No lecturing, no complaints of extravagance, no bitter suggestion that the money would be better employed in acquiring pictures by living artists, will avail to change the determination of the few to acquire masterpieces. Recently a "View of a Street in Delft," by Vermeer, of which a description was given on this page on March 21 last, was offered at

auction in Amsterdam and bought, or "bought in," for 680,000 guilders, which is about \$272,000 at par, an incredible sum. But this small picture is a masterpiece.

Editorial Notes

FOUR HUNDRED years ago this week the Diet of Worms was sitting. On Tuesday, the 16th of April, Luther drove in through one of the city gates in his closed wagon. Just ten days later, on Friday, the 26th, he drove out again. As the wagon jolted and bumped over the cobblestones, under the gateway, the reformer might have been forgiven if he had pictured his cause as lost. The Emperor and the Pope had agreed to condemn him and to crush him. But it was already too late. By the time the wagon had cleared the portcullis, it was the Emperor and the Pope, if they had known it, and not the reformer, who were fighting to hold their own.

PASSENGERS on board the Orient liner Ormonde lined up on each side of the gangway and cheered Mr. Clemenceau as he stepped off the boat, his face bronzed with the sun of India and sea winds. The "Tiger" on Toulon quay showed himself zesty of everything except politics, and on this subject he maintained resolute silence. He is said to have developed a great interest in the jungle and its beasts, notably the tiger, but talking to his family, who had come on board to welcome him, he pooh-poohed tigers in favor of something much more amusing. Why bother about tigers, he asked, when there are other things much more worth while about? Strange things had happened to him, notably in Colombo. "My dear friends, just think, I had my photograph taken sitting between an Archbishop and a Vicar Apostolate," Mr. Clemenceau's eyes twinkled expressively, and, having had his little joke, he went to see about his luggage. He says he certainly has not seen the last of the Ormonde. He bade the ship farewell regretfully, and his "How I wish I might go aboard her again and go on to Australia" possibly betokens another voyage to come.

A SMALL boy, called Sammy, standing little higher than an ordinary dining-room table, may sometimes be seen in America playing from one dozen to two dozen games of chess simultaneously against as many expert opponents, and in the vast majority of cases coming out victorious. Some people will, of course, pronounce Sammy a prodigy and let the matter rest at that. For others, Sammy may provide a little more food for thought. Perhaps they will ask themselves what means this great gap that separates the "prodigy" so completely from all other children. How comes it that children on one side of the gap fit neatly into a well organized system of education, all in the same class supposedly knowing exactly the same thing, no less and no more, all progressing evenly according to prearranged plan; while, on the other side of the gap, the little group labeled prodigy steadfastly refuses to conform? And no doubt, some, after thinking the matter over, may decide that the gap does not really exist at all; they may see no reason why there may not be all manner of interesting capabilities among the small people of the class-rooms, which the present mechanical systems of education are unable to discover or encourage.

IT WAS said, some time ago, that the blond German and the red Baedeker were banned for a decade or two from the boulevards of Paris. But it was a case of the wish being father to the thought. For the corpulent, close-cropped visitor from over the Rhine is already making himself at home there. The wags are ironically declaring that the Germans have reached Paris at last. But to the Parisian generally they are still the "Boches who willed the war," and the Paris which wrote on the walls of the long-closed German Embassy in the Rue de Lille legends of bitter comment, and sends the unwelcome guest to Coventry on every convenient occasion, has a long memory. But what an irony of circumstance it is that finds the first German Ambassador to France since the war a man of the name of Mayer! For Mayer, Samuel Mayer, to give it in full, was the very name by which Berliners spoke of their Kaiser whenever they did not wish to make too direct reference to a ruler who had the dreaded weapon of "lèse-majesté" ready for any over familiar critic among his subjects.

TRADE unionists have certainly increased the vocabulary by the number of various devices for irritating the employers. "Sabotage," "ca' canny," "down tools," "working to rules," "lock in," and "go slow," are a few of the best known ones. But Japanese workers have now invented another to be added to the list. It is called a "one-half strike." The advantage of only half the workers stopping work is that it makes it appear as though all the workers did not favor the strike, and this minimizes the chances of the police arresting the leaders. The employers cannot very well sack those who remain at work, and the factory is run at a daily increasing loss. It also prevents the employers from "starving out" their workers, as those who remain at their jobs are able to assist their friends "on the street."

ROME, or at any rate a section of it, is lifting its hands in horror at the uses to which some of her citizens are contemplating putting the Colosseum. Should they have their way, the carelessness of the sixteenth century, when the amphitheater was used as a mere marble quarry, would be outdone by the levity of the twentieth, for the project is to make the Colosseum the home of musical comedy, under the management of the Society Lyrica Ars Italica. It is incredible, and so it appears Rome finds it, and is saying so in no measured terms.

IN THESE days of propaganda, there is something peculiarly refreshing about a plea such as that recently made to the Boston Teachers Club by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, author and sociologist. Miss Tarbell insisted that "instilling in the minds of children a demand for truth as truth, and all the facts instead of such a part of them as fit a particular side or viewpoint," was the greatest service the teacher could perform. The justice of such a statement is self-evident. But it is one of those self-evident statements which cannot be reiterated too often.